THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 201.

WASHINGTON.

National Banks Forbidden to Loan Money on U. S. Notes.

Schofield Prefers to be Major General to Secretary of War.

Removal of the Political Disabilities of Kentuckians.

McKee succeeds in Exciting the Disgust and Contempt of his Brother Radicals.

Decision of the Supreme Court With Reference to Gold Contracts.

The Ohio River Bridge Question Still Hanging Fire in Committee.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SALES OF GOLD IN OPEN MARKET.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade, asking for legislation in favor of open market sales of gold, was laid before the Financial Committee of both houses of Congress to-day.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

The Senate Finance Committee agreed to report favorably on the House bill to remit certain internal revenue duties levied on the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. The bill in full was telegraphed last week.

LOANING MONEY ON COLLATERALS.

The Senate to-day passed the following important House bill, without debate or amendment, and it now goes to the President for approval:

Be it enacted, &c., That no National Banking Association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as security, or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration, shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody, or promise of custody, of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for the loan of money; and any National Bank offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction by any U. S. court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned; and the president and cashier of said bank which shall make such loan shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned. The prosecuting and convicting shall be under the act of June 3d, 1864.

CABINET PREDICTIONS.

It has been quite freely stated that General Schofield will remain in the cabinet under Grant. It is not doubted that he will be requested to remain, but he will decline on the ground that it would involve his resignation as Major General in the army. The latter is for life and the former but four years. Secretaries Welles and Browning and Postmaster Gen. Randall have signified their intention to resign on the morning of March 4th, and not wait the customary time for their successors to be confirmed. Mr. Welles will return at once to Connecticut. Mr. McCulloch intends to continue Washington as his residence, and also Mr. Browning.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The President hesitates to veto the copper tariff bill, and indications to-day are that it will become a law, and this, too, in the face of the protest of the entire smelting interest of the North and East.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The Senate had quite a long discussion on the bill granting Mrs. Abraham Lincoln a pension of $5,000 a year. Mr. Morton advocated it very earnestly, but no vote was reached. It is likely to pass with a reduced sum.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of several hundred persons, which passed the House to-day, was of more than ordinary importance. There were but a few Democrats included, nearly the whole number being Southerners who support the reconstruction policy. The committee added the names of five Kentucky Democrats who had been in the Confederate army, and these they presented to test the sense of the House as to whether fealty to the Republican party was requisite to obtain the relief sought, and whether those who opposed that party were to be excluded on account of political opinion. This was fairly stated to the House by one member of the committee and the House passed the bill by more than a two-thirds vote. McKee, of Ky., took occasion to vent his spite against the applicants from his own State, and did not scruple to utter the most malignant falsehoods about them, but the House treated him with the contempt each individual member felt he deserved with the exception of Butler, Shellabarger and Logan. Those who voted against the bill are almost unknown, excepting in their Districts. The following are the Kentuckians who were relieved: D. Howard Smith, of Franklin county; Col. Philip Lee, of Jefferson county; J. K. Hewly of Livingston county; David O. Harris, of Woodford county; James H. Schooling, of Marion county.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The House election Committee postponed their report in the Louisiana election case till to-morrow. As stated yesterday, they have agreed to abandon fraud and intimidation in the election as a reason for rejecting the negro Menard, and now assign as cause that the district had been changed since the election of Col. Mann, deceased, and was not therefore legal. Menard was on the floor of the House to-day. To-morrow he will have the privilege of keeping company in the galleries with common people.

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE QUESTION

was brought up in committee to-day to enable three persons from Steubenville to make their statements concerning that structure. They did not believe it was an obstacle to navigation, and thought the location as good as any other proposed for similar bridges. One witness quite strongly assured the committee that the river at that point was quite straight for half a mile above and below the bridge, while all other witnesses have testified it was almost a crescent curve.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S CASE.

The Sub-Committee on the Judiciary are still investigating Judge Busteed's case, with scarce a hope of concluding it during the present session of Congress. There are a number of witnesses and a large amount of documentary evidence to be examined yet. The delay, it is believed, will save him from impeachment.

RADICAL ROORBACK.

The absurd charge brought by one Brewer, then a servant in Baron Steckel's household, that in 1862, at a dining party at the Russian Minister's, Senator Bayard said he would give $10,000 to have Lincoln killed, and that Corcoran, the banker, said he would give ten times the amount for the same purpose, has received its quietus. Senator Bayard went promptly before the committee and declared it was a falsehood. Mr. Corcoran is equally emphatic in his denial, and another gentleman stated by the witness to have been one of the party avers he was not there at all.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, and the House Pacific Railroad Committee, have been instructed to report a bill giving the right of way to Fremont's road on the thirty-second parallel to the Pacific.

SAN JUAN TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to report in favor of the ratification of the San Juan, or Northwestern boundary treaty, recently negotiated with Great Britain by Minister Johnson.

ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

On Thursday next they will take up and decide the Alabama Claims treaty. The committee are almost unanimously opposed to its ratification.

FREE STAMPS FOR TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means decided on to-day, and to-night reported to the House an amendment to the tax bill, to furnish free stamps for tobacco on hand, thereby relieving the trade from the unjust operation of the law of July last.

PARDON OF DEVLIN.

The President has signed a warrant of pardon for John Devlin, of Brooklyn, New York, who was convicted about a year ago of being implicated in whisky frauds. The pardon is strongly recommended, and will be issued to-morrow.

PARTY AT MR. GRANT'S.

General and Mrs. Grant are about issuing cards of invitation to a large party to take place within a few days of the inauguration. This, it is understood, will be the only occasion on which the General and Mrs. Grant will receive visitors, previous to the installation of the General as President of the United States.

THE CIVIL TENURE BILL.

General Grant's speech on Saturday has stirred up certain Republican Senators, and a decided effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow to take up the House bill to repeal the civil tenure law. The vote, as matters now look, will be close.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Telegrams from the West to-day say that the important decision of the Supreme Court yesterday, in one of the legal tender cases, is not understood there. The decision was very simple. It related wholly to gold contracts made before the legal tender acts were passed. The Court said that as the law making gold and silver a legal tender had never been repealed, they could be exacted for the payment of coin contracts and it volunteered the further opinion that coin contracts could be made now which would be legal and valid. In the course of its opinion, the Court after reciting the laws creating a coin currency, held the following language:

The inquiry concerning the legal import of the words "dollars payable in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the U. S.," may be answered without much difficulty. Every such dollar is a piece of gold or silver certified to be of a certain weight and purity by the form and impress given to it at the mint of the United States, and therefore declared to be a legal tender in payment; and any number of such dollars is the number of grains of standard gold or silver in a dollar multiplied by the given number. Payment of money is the delivery by one to another of the amount due. A contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold and silver coins is therefore in legal import nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard of gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a certain, a definite proportion of that weight. It is not distinguished, as we think, in principle from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness. It is distinguishable in circumstance only by the fact that the sufficiency of the amount to be tendered in payment must be ascertained in the case of bullion by assay and the scales, while in the case of coin it may be ascertained by the count. We cannot suppose that it was intended by the provisions of the currency acts to enforce satisfaction of any contract by the tender of depreciated currency of any description equivalent only in nominal amount to the real value of the bullion on the coin dollars. Our conclusion, therefore, upon this part of the case, is that the bond under consideration was in legal import precisely what it was in the understanding of the parties—a valid obligation, to be satisfied by a tender of actual payment according to its terms, and not by an offer of mere nominal payment. Arguments and illustrations of much force and value in support of this conclusion might be drawn from the possible case of the repeal of the legal tender laws relating to coin and the consequent reduction of coined money to the legal consideration of bullion, and also from the actual condition of partial demoralization to which gold and silver money was reduced by the introduction into circulation of the United States notes and National bank currency, but we think it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further, nor do we think it necessary to examine the question whether the clauses of the currency act making United States notes a legal tender are warranted by the Constitution.

In this case, after the Chief Justice concluded, Judge Davis said:

I assent to the result which a majority of the court has arrived at, that an express contract to pay coin of the United States made before the act of February 25th, 1862, commonly called the legal tender act, is not within the clause of that act which makes treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts; but I think it proper to guard against all possibility of misapprehension by stating that if there be any reasoning in the majority which can be applicable to any other class of contracts, it does not receive my assent.

Mr. Justice Swayne said:

I concur in the conclusion announced by the Chief Justice. My opinion proceeds entirely upon the language of the contract and the construction of the statutes. The question of the Constitutional power of Congress, in my judgment, does not arise in the case.

It may be added to this that the conclusion can be drawn from the majority opinion that the court will decide the currency legal tender acts to be constitutional.

[To the Associated Press.]

DIDN'T MEET.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Owing to the late hour of continuing the session of the House last night the Committee on Ways and Means, etc., held no meeting this morning.

TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The representatives of tobacco dealers are still here endeavoring to procure modifications of the internal revenue law—particularly as to stamps, desiring the substitution of those which will better protect that interest, as well as to insure the Government against fraud.

CARL SCHURZ

was on the floor of the Senate to-day.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The Senate to-day ratified several Indian treaties negotiated at Fort Laramie by General Sherman, Harney, Terry and Augur, with the representatives of bands of Sioux, Shoshones and Bannocks, who had been at war with the United States. These bands of Indians are to be located on reservations north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, in accordance with the policy of the Peace Commission.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Calvin J. Cowles as assayer of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.; Jas. H. Huckleberry, attorney for the Western district of Arkansas; Henry D. Hall, of Maine, and Daniel B. Hogson, of New York, Captains in the revenue service.

INAUGURATION COMMITTEE.

The President of the Senate has appointed as committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President, Senators Yates, of Illinois; Cragin, of New Hampshire, and McCreery, of Kentucky.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

A paper of which the following is a copy has been signed by forty Senators and one hundred and eight Representatives:

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully request your Excellency to give the bearer hereof, Paul Bagley, such moral support or letter to our Minister at the court of St. James as may enable him favorably to present to the British Government such petition as he may desire in regard to our fellow-citizens there held as prisoners.

This was delivered into the hands of Secretary Seward on the 12th inst. He to-day read to Mr. Bagley a letter which he would forward to Minister Joynson on the subject. Mr. Bagley expects to leave New York to-morrow, taking the original document with him.

FRANKFORT.

Terrible Tragedy—A Man Cuts his Wife's Throat with a Razor and Then Cuts his Own.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16.—This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, John W. Lee, of Lexington, who was during the war Government baker, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then his own. A sister of the wife was disturbed by the noise, and went into the room in time to save the life of Lee's child, a boy between five and six, and to receive from Lee a statement of the facts.

Lee died almost immediately, and his wife survived but a short while. Her hands and other parts of her person were horribly mangled with cuts from the razor received in the effort to save herself. The murderer and suicide is believed to have been laboring under insanity, induced by inability to get the Government to allow his claims against it.

CINCINNATI.

Manufacturers' Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—About 100 manufacturers held a meeting at Merchants' Exchange, this afternoon, for the purpose of forming a Manufacturers' Board of Trade, collecting statistics of the amount of manufactured consumption of raw material, value of markets, and other matter of advantage to the productive interests of our city.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain—Disloyalty Defined—A Dictatorship Proposed—The Governor Attends Protestant Worship—Status of United States Consul—Americans Imprisoned and Other Outrages.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—A thousand more troops have arrived from Spain.

The Gazette assures the public that no more disturbances are likely to occur from the amnesty.

A municipal decree defines disloyalty thus: High treason, rebellion, insurrection, conspiracy, harboring rebels and criminal communication with the enemy, coalition of journeymen laborers leaguing, seditious cries, propagation of alarming news, manifestations alergus, and all that tends to disturb peace and order.

The Vase de Cuba says that it advised a Dictatorship, and recently the supreme authority has confirmed it.

On board the United States steamship Contoocook, Protestant service was held on Sunday. There was an immense attendance, including the Governor, who said he hoped to respond in a month favorably to the demand for free worship.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Government refuses to recognize the United States Consul, except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without charges, or chance of trial. The American Consul will be compelled to leave, unless supported by his Government. The Cuban Government is also placing obstructions in the way of Americans wishing to leave the island.

"NIGGER IN THE PIT."

Sambo Tries it on and Fails.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 13.]

Close upon the passage by the Senate of the civil rights bill, two colored men, presuming upon the accepted idea with their class, that a man keeping a hotel, theater or other licensed place of resort is compelled to entertain them, provided they pay like white men, last night obtained seats in the parquette of the Academy of Music, and remained there undiscovered until the intermission, at which time the usher was informed of the fact by a gentleman who recognized a bright mulatto belonging to the Casanave family, of which there are three brothers in this city, but who could not designate which one it was. After the intermission they were searched for over the house but could not be seen.

Neither the proprietor of the Academy nor Treasurer Kittredge was apprised of the presence of colored men at the theater until after the performance, and therefore were not enabled to enforce the rules of the house. That the Casanave present should have purchased his ticket personally at the box-office is hardly probable, for not one of the brothers is light enough in complexion to deceive the most inexperienced as to his race. The Casanave alluded to is probably the second of the brothers, and known as St. Felix Casanave, who was defeated for the office of street commissioner on the Republic ticket at the last election. The other colored man was not known.

☞ John Trimble and Morris Leonard have been arrested, and are suspected as being the diamond robbers of Benedict's show window on Monday in New York.

NEW YORK.

The Collision Between the Cuban and U. S. Authorities.

Probable Action of the Government in the Premises.

The War of the Radical Roses in the Empire State.

Status of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Money was active, and 7 per cent. was the current rate on call, and coin interest was paid in some cases. The bears took advantage of the absence of cable news, the active demand for money, and the disposition to realize wherever there was a profit, and made a concerted raid upon the market for all descriptions of securities, both governments and railways, and the result was a very general decline in prices. The whole market was absolutely without other feature, and the close was without improvement in tone except in gold. It is asserted in some quarters that the stringency in the money market is artificial. The bill to prevent the locking up of currency, as it passed the Senate to-day, is regarded as non-effective.

THE RADICAL ROW.

The Republican factions in this city increase in bitterness. The Times warmly assails the Senate, and Senator Morgan in particular, for opposing the repeal of the tenure-of-office law, and the Evening Post denounces the Tribune as insincere in its expressions of approval of Gen. Grant's speech.

THE EXCITEMENT IN REAL ESTATE

is increasing. The grounds of the New York Hospital, at the head of Pearl street in Broadway, were leased to-day at a yearly ground rent per lot of from $2,650 to $11,500. The plat is situated in the center of the dry goods district. Over twenty thousand dollars are paid for choice of Central Park lots for residences.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The news from Havana to-day indicating a probable collision between the Cuban and United States authorities, causes much excitement. It is thought our Government will have to send a powerful fleet to Havana to protect our citizens there and the interests of our Government, and various filibustering schemes are actually projected.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Total supply of cattle for the week, 3,500 head. There was a better demand to-day, and the advance reported yesterday was well maintained. W. Winchell sold 88 head Ohio, averaging 1,470, at 9¼c per lb, and 74 head Illinois, averaging 1,110, at 8¼c. A. Vogel, 35 head, averaging 1,250, at 8¼c; 50 head, averaging 1,250, at $8 20 per cwt. N. Wilson, 28 head Michigan, averaging 1,450, at 7¾c. P. D. Yeoman, 84 head Iowa, averaging 1,260, at 8½c; 62 head, averaging 1,385, at 9¼c; 42 head, averaging 1,400, at $7 70 per cwt. Geo. Dewey, 37 head, averaging 1,170, at 8c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 50 head, averaging 1,370, at $8 90 per cwt.; 50 head, averaging 1,120, at 8½c; 88 head, averaging 1,220, at 8¼c; 50 head, averaging 1,300, at 8¼c, and 150 head, in lots, at 7¼@10c. John O'Rorke, 144 head, averaging 1,300, at 8¾c.

SHEEP.

Supply of sheep for the week, 14,600 head. Demand fair and holders firm at 5@7c for State, 6@8c for Michigan and Ohio, 6@7½c for Illinois, and 6¾@10½c for Canada, the outside for premium.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Flour—The chief movement was 3,000 barrels for England, at $6 70@6 75 for extra State, and 700 for round hoop Ohio. Superfine is wanted for the South. Wheat unsettled; parties apart; demand fair for export and milling. Corn—More export demand and closed firm. Exports for the past week—Flour, 20,700 barrels; wheat, 135,000 bushels; corn 38,000 bushels; oats, 13,500 bushels.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products are firm but the demand is very limited and quotations nearly nominal. Exports for the past week—pork, 1,170 barrels; bacon, 444,000 pounds; lard, 335,000 pounds.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, 7,000 bushels wheat at 5¼d; 23,000 bushels corn at 5@5½d; and 2,000 barrels flour at 1s 10½d by steam.

GROCERIES.

Rio coffee is steady at 14@18c, gold. Sugar active and firm; fair to good grocery 11¼@11¾c; refined sugars firmer; best crushed 13¾c; best soft white 17½c.

SWINE.

Receipts 125 head; nominal 11¼@11½c.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The formal opening of the new Parliament took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the royal speech. The Queen was not present, but Her Majesty's speech was delivered by the Royal Commission and read to the assembled House by the Lord Chancellor. The speech is in substance as follows:

The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all the foreign powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by the conference of the great powers at Paris. The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America.

The disturbances in the colony of New Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the Government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the Commons by Her Majesty's Ministers are framed on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency, in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of operation of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary.

The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament. The legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of both houses. On this subject the Queen concludes as follows: "I am persuaded that careful regard will be had to the interest involved and to the welfare of religion, and that though application of principles of equal justice to the question before them, Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of passion, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Accounts of affairs in Paraguay are contradictory. The Brazilians claim that the war is ended, that their forces now permanently occupy Ascension, that the inhabitants who on their approach, by order of Lopez, fled to the interior, are returning to their homes. It is positively asserted that Lopez has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia.

On the other hand accounts from Paraguayan sources represent that the army of Lopez, after the battles at Velleta and Angostura, retired in comparatively good order, and is still capable of making a formidable resistance.

The Paraguayans base their hopes of preserving their independence and retrieving their losses on the violent dissensions which they say have broken out among the Generals of the allied troops.

SPAIN.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Popular demonstrations have again been made in this city in favor of the freedom of religious worship. Also for the abolition of capital punishment. The people gathered in the streets of Valladolid yesterday and protested against military conscription.

TROOPS FOR CADIZ.

CADIZ, Feb. 16.—Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of 6,600 more troops for Cuba. Escalanta will go out with the reinforcements with instructions from the Provisional Government.

FRANCE.

THE RESPONSE FROM GREECE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Walewski has reached this city on his return from Athens with the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution of the conference of Paris. The conference will meet again to receive the response of Greece.

☞ Mr. Maurice Strakosch has bought Rossini's Mass. He pays the large sum of two hundred thousand francs for, not the original manuscript—this Mme. Rossini will not part with—but a copy. He has sold to Messrs. Ullman & Muzio, both well known in New York, the right of production in Italy. They will have the Mass sung in Milan during the Holy Week. It is said that the great Maestro never composed anything more exquisitely melodious and grand than this sacred music. The Mass is to be produced here, and Alboni has been engaged as one of the solo singers. She is to receive fifteen hundred francs each time she sings. The tickets for admission will be thirty francs—a high price for Paris.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

GREEN BAY AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

The bill to aid the Green Bay and Michigan railroad was passed.

TRANSFER OF LANDS.

The bill authorizing the transfer of lands by the Union Pacific railroad to the Denver City railroad was passed.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of three on inauguration ceremonies.

PROPOSITION TO REFUND INTEREST.

MR. SUMNER, from the Foreign Committee, reported and recommended the passage of a resolution to refund to Maine and Massachusetts the interest on advances made to the United States for the defense of the Northeastern frontier.

ASSAY OFFICE.

The bill to establish an assay office in Idaho passed.

CARL SCHURZ.

MR. DRAKE presented the credentials of Carl Schurz, Senator elect from Missouri.

NATIONAL BANKS.

MR. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments a House bill forbidding National banks to certify checks not drawn against balances.

MR. CATTELL, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the House bill regulating the reports of National banking associations.

The substitute provides that in lieu of all reports now required by section 34 of the currency act, every association shall make to the Controller of the Currency not less than five reports each year, according to a form prescribed them, verified by the oath of the president or cashier, and signed by at least three directors, and made up to any past day specified by the Controller. The reports are to be published in one newspaper of the locality of the respective banks; and a penalty of five hundred dollars is prescribed for each day's delay, after five days, in making them.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

MR. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution giving pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was carried. He then moved to fill up the blank with the words five thousand dollars. The report of the Committee on Pensions was read, setting forth that they see no legal ground on which Mrs. Lincoln's request can be granted.

MR. DRAKE opposed the resolution as proposing a dangerous innovation upon the pension law.

MR. CONNESS moved to erase the word pension and insert the word allowance.

MR. HENDRICKS opposed the resolution.

MR. HOWARD favored appropriation, but opposed an allowance.

MR. VAN WINKLE defended the action of the Committee on Pensions, though he would favor giving her a suitable sum annually in some other form.

Messrs. MORTON and YATES favored appropriation.

MR. VAN WINKLE said he had been informed that Mrs Lincoln had got $30,000, all of her husband's estate, which, with the balance of his salary for the year in which he was killed, gave her $50,000—a very comfortable provision for a single lady whose children were grown up and otherwise provided for.

MR. CONNESS withdrew his amendment.

MR. SUMNER supported the resolution, which, at the expiration of the morning hour, gave way to the unfinished business of yesterday.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET AND TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILLS.

MR. MORTON moved to suspend the order of business to take up the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office law. If that bill should be passed with the amendment by the Judiciary Committee, the President would probably veto it. If it should be passed as it has passed the House, unconditionally repealing the law, and its passage should be within ten days of the end of the session, the President would probably kill it by withholding it, and leave the tenure-of-office act as now, for the next Administration. The bill was of great political importance, and, in order to prevent the possibility of its failure, it was necessary that it should be passed in a day or two.

He opposed the motion; the people of Washington had for years suffered great inconvenience, and the city disgraced from want of a decent amount of accommodation, and now a bill to give them such accommodation was before the Senate. He hoped it would be acted upon.

MR. EDMUNDS said he had tried several times to get a bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act before the Senate, and he desired it should be speedily acted upon.

MR. SHERMAN had never before in his experience in the Senate seen so large a proportion of the business before Congress as far behind at this stage of the session. He thought it was so now chiefly because the ordinary rules of the Senate had been disregarded, and private bills allowed to occupy the time, to the exclusion of measures of great public interest. He was in favor of disposing of, first, the bill repealing the tenure-of-office act, which he had thought operated injuriously to the public service by preventing the collection of the revenue, and being a great inducement to frauds. He wished to see it unconditionally repealed. Then he would be in favor of perfecting the constitutional amendment.

MR. EDMUNDS reminded him that some days ago he had voted against his (Edmunds') motion to take up the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

MR. SHERMAN said he had voted against taking it up in the morning hour, when, if taken up, it could not have been considered.

After further discussion as to the order of business,

MR. FESSENDEN, despairing of getting any business done to-day, moved an adjournment, and afterward substituted a motion to proceed to executive business. Carried, and at 2:45 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSION BILLS.

A large number of pension bills were passed.

The bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, who served at least three months, was rejected—19 to 20.

DISABILITIES.

The House bill removing political disabilities from a great many persons was considered, and after discussion, passed by a unanimous vote.

RAILROAD GRANT.

The House bill to allow the Midland Railroad Company the right of way through the grounds at Oswego was passed.

HOUSE.

LOANS ON BONDS.

The bill to prevent loaning money on U. S. bonds was passed.

LEONARD PIERCE.

A bill for the relief of Leonard Pierce, late Consul at Matamoras, by refunding him eleven thousand dollars paid during the war, was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MR. ELA introduced a bill to provide for publishing the Congressional record daily from and after the 4th of March, and to provide copies for each Senator and member of the House; also, six thousand bound volumes of the same, one thousand five hundred for the Senate—the rest for the House and facilities of the Government printing office; to be extended to the Congressional printer, who is allowed an additional salary unfixed, and an additional clerk of fourth class. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISABILITIES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to remove the disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States.

MR. McKEE supported and Mr. Beck opposed the amendment of the former to strike out the names of D. H. Smith, Phillips, Lee, J. L. Hurry, David O. Harris, and James W. Schooling, all of Kentucky.

The discussion of the bill was continued by Messrs. Paine, Boutwell, Norris, Boynton, and Raum in advocacy, and Messrs. Sypher, Shallabarger, and Shanks in opposition to it.

MR. FARNSWORTH said not a single member from the South protested against relieving persons whom the bill named. Discussion being closed, the question was taken on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to strike out the name of Jno. N. White, sheriff of Richmond, Virginia. Rejected, 46 to 76. McKee's amendment was rejected by 55 to 109. The next question was on the passage of the bill.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired of the Speaker whether the House was entitled to vote on each name separately. There were some men named whom he was willing to vote for, and others whom he desired to vote against.

The SPEAKER ruled that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to demand a separate vote on individual names, and the bill must be taken as a whole, and if it was so laden down that more than two-thirds of the members were opposed to it, the bill would be defeated. The bill passed by the requisite two-thirds majority—yeas 130, nays 48—the speaker voting in the affirmative.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported on Saturday, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, supplementary to the National Bank bill, Mr. Blaine in the chair as speaker pro tem.

MR. BARNES addressed the House in elucidation of the principles and object of the bill.

MR. COBURN followed in advocacy of the amendment which he offered last Saturday in reference to the redistribution of back circulation.

MR. LYNCH spoke in advocacy of an amendment he also offered on Saturday, for the additional circulation of $12,000,000 in the States and Territories having less national banking circulation than five dollars per inhabitant.

MR. RANDALL made an argument in advocacy of amendments reported from committee on Banking and Currency, the principal one being to strike out the fourth section of Senate bill and to substitute for it the following: That upon the transfer and delivery of United States bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section 16 in the act to which this is supplementary, the Comptroller of the Currency may furnish to the association making such transfer and delivery circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by the act to which this is supplementary, equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of the amount of the said bonds at par value, bearing interest at the rate of not less than five per cent. per annum. And the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall not be more in proportion to its paid up capital than as follows: To each association whose capital shall not exceed $200,000, 80 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed $200,000 and shall not exceed 500,000, 70 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed 500,000 and shall not exceed 1,000,000, 60 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed 1,000,000, 50 per centum of such capital; but no association shall have an amount of circulating notes exceeding 1,000,000. Every association having a larger amount of circulating notes than is herein prescribed shall, as soon as practicable, withdraw from circulation, and return to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be cancelled, all its circulating notes in excess of the amount herein prescribed; and on failure to withdraw from any cause such excess of circulating notes before the first day of the act, 1869, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby required to thereafter retain and hold any interest which may become due on any bonds deposited in the Treasury belonging to such association until such reduction is made. It is further made the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to require, in such manner as he may deem expedient, all national banking associations having a circulation in excess of the amount herein prescribed to withdraw and return to the Comptroller of the Treasury such excess of circulating notes; and the Comptroller shall issue to banking associations which may be organized under the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, circulating notes as provided in this act, to an amount not exceeding $12,000,000, and to new banking associations which may be organized under the provisions of said act in the States and territories other than those above named, which have heretofore secured the least saleable proportion of circulating notes as directed under the provisions of this act to be withdrawn and returned; provided the circulation hereby authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn and returned, so that the aggregate of circulation of the National banking associations shall not at any time exceed $300,000.

MR POMEROY moved the previous question on the bill and amedments. It was seconded with the understanding that a vote would be taken to-morrow.

The House then took a recess until the evening session, which was to be for the consideration of the internal revenue bill.

EVENING SESSION.

TAX BILL.

The House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

MR. ALLISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a large number of amendments, chiefly verbal, to the tobacco sections, which were formally agreed to.

The only amendments of importance to the bill are as follows:

To require stamps to be purchased only from the collector of the district; to change the tax on paper cigarettes so as to make it read "on cigarettes of paper not exceeding one pound four ounces per thousand, fifty cents per thousand; on cigarettes of paper exceeding one pound four ounces and not exceeding three pounds per thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand;" and providing that all cigars now held in any U. S. bonded warehouse subject to import duty, shall pay the same duty as though imported after the passage of this act.

MR. SHERMAN offered a new section, to tax the interest on U. S. bonds 10 per cent.

No quorum voting the amendment was withdrawn, with the understanding that it might be offered in the House.

MR. RANDALL offered a new section, making it unlawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund any money paid on account of taxes, where the sum exceeds $500, providing that all such claims for taxes improperly paid shall be prosecuted by the claimant in the U. S. District Court in the District where the revenue was collected.

After considerable discussion and some modification not affecting the substantial merits of the amendment, it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moorhead, the paragraph taxing smoking tobacco sixteen cents per pound was amended by making it apply also to twist.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be passed.

MR. HOLEMAN offered his amendment taxing the interest on United States banks ten per cent.

MR. ALLISON then moved the previous question on the bill, and the pending amendments seconded and all amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was rejected—only 8 affirmative votes. The bill then passed.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A RAILROAD.

The Senate bill to enable the Hatly, Wayne and Monroe railroad company, in Michigan, to have subscription to its capital stock duly stamped. Passed.

Adjourned.

OUR NATIONAL CIRCUS.

The Last Grand Performance with the Entire Strength of the Company in the Cast.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1869.

After closing my letter yesterday, I went to the Capitol to witness the count of votes that would declare our distinguished fellow-citizen, U. S. Grant, President of the United States for the next four years, and our no less distinguished citizen, Skiler, Vice President for the same length of time. I had just said my say about the Hon. Benjamin, no less distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, and little dreamed that this restless individual was going to favor us with a treat, in the shape of a roaring political farce.

I found the galleries and floor crowded with curious people, called together to witness a very solemn affair, that is, as a general thing, about as interesting as a sum in arithmetic or a speech from my friend, the Hon. William Kelley. Thanks to Butler, Mullins and Wade, we had a most delicious interlude to relieve the tedious monotony of the occasion. The dignified fogbank filed in and settled in solemn gloom to the left of the Speaker's chair. The Hon. Ben. Wade took the position as the presiding officer. Precious old war horse, he always reminds me, on these occasions, of an elephant on slack wire. And the counting proceeded. It went on smoothly and quietly, until the vote of Louisiana was reached, when Mr. Mullins arose. The rising of Mullins in that gigantic punch-bowl of listening humanity, on that solemn occasion, actually had the effect of an electrical shock on the assembly. Think of the minister at a funeral breaking out in a comic song! Imagine any thing grotesque, absurd, impossible, and you have the grizzly form of the oratorical son of thunder, from Tennessee, rising to object on this occasion.

Senator Wade accepted the objections of the oratorical Mullins, and was about haul off the fog-bank for deliberation, when it was suggested that the objection, to be such, must carry in it some reason and be reduced to writing. The presiding officer caught at this, and immediately decided that your objection, to be good, must have good reasons, look you; and must, moreover, be in handwrite—of clear, legible writing, too. It was thought that oratorical Mullins was dumb-founded and brought to naught, for he does not abound in reasons, and his writing is of the slowest; but at it went Mullins, sitting down very like Solon Shingle, as done by John E. Owens. He pulled out a sheet of foolscap, took a good look at the nib of his pen, and then fell to work. With his head slightly set to one side, and his face close to the sheet, he worked his fingers, his hand, his arm, his entire body, while putting these reasons to paper. In the meantime he was surrounded by members, anxious to avert the coming storm, who tried moral suasion on him. "Don't do it, Mullins." "Don't make a d—d fool of yourself." "Let the internal thing slide, Mull.; it don't affect the result;" were the pet phrases poured into the ears of the eloquent Mullins—but all in vain. He was going to have his objection in good set phrase, or die. At last the paper was handed up, and found to contain as much reason as his previously uttered objection; and then he asked permission to make a remark. Ah! how we did wish Mullins could be heard! We did not know what was in store for us; and when the presiding officer decided that our Mullins could not be heard, we settled back into a state of profound dullness and despair.

The Senatorial fog bank filed out to consider Mullins' objection—and filed in to announce the decision. Mullins went down and disappeared, and the count went on until it hit Georgia; then up rose the Hon. Benjamin B., called by some prejudiced people "the beast," and made his objection. That other Benjamin, called Wade the war horse, looked at Ben. "the beast," with a singularly suggestive expression, and Ben. the B. brought his off eye to bear on Ben. the war horse, and a feeling ran through the crowded assembly that war was declared—hostilities had commenced, and a bide was going to be on the fence in a remarkably short space of time. But our Ben. made a false move to begin with. The House and Senate, by a joint resolution, had settled the case of Georgia, and our Ben. had it in his power to rule out the objections. But he did not. He let the lion in, and after some sparring hauled off the fog-bank to consider an objection that could not rightfully be made. The dignified Senators cut rather a sorry figure as they marched out. Their manners showed that they had been put on. It is some thing of a march from the hall of the House to the Senate chamber, and when done, at a funeral pace, takes some time. The further it went, and the more it reflected, the madder it got mad. Had the chamber been two feet further, I believe our Ben., the Vice President ad interim, would have been violently assaulted in his Senatorial rear by his indignant and disgusted associates. The Senate rebuked Benjamin by calling his attention to a joint rule that settled the question.

And the House, on the other hand, decided by a large majority to refuse the vote of Georgia. Here was a beautiful opening for a row, and, when the Senate returned, the bullies went in. First we had a duet by the two Bens, with a running accompaniment of laughter and applause from the floor and galleries. Then by twos, and threes and by dozens the members went in.

I have seen some disorderly assemblies in my time, but this exceeded anything I ever witnessed before. The crowds on the floor and galleries laughed, shouted and applauded. The members, rising to their feet, swung their arms and vociferated; at intervals you can hear the cries, "No tyranny," "damn 'em, put 'em out," "order," "order," "d—d interlopers," &c. I kept my eye on Mullins. I expected Mullins to seize this noble occasion, this opening, for a Mullins manifestation. I wanted him to seize the Speaker's mace and knock the Ohio Ben. down, and then with loud yells go in on his muscle, and knock right and left. But I am pained to say the immortal Mullins disappointed me. He made a noise, it is true, but it was feeble noise, unworthy Mullins. I am ashamed of Mullins. I turn my back on him.

All this time the Ohio Ben. swung his mallet and cried order, and Massachusetts Ben. swung his arms and vociferated disorder, and the count went on to a conclusion, and the fog-bank gathered itself up, with its dignity considerably damaged, and swept back to its solemn chamber, and then the winds of the cave began to blow. And so ended this legislative farce. But I can't forgive Mullins.

It struck quite a number of minds last night that there is a slight deficit in this process of counting the vote and declaring the result. There is power put in a few hands with no remedy, if those so entrusted abuse their trust. It is not generally known, and yet it is a fact, in the unwritten history of the late war, that the Southern conspirators did not, at first, intend to go out of the Union, but to force New England out. Yancey, Davis, Toombs, Hammond and others determined, at Charleston, to force an ultra Southern man upon the Democracy as a candidate, and then when the votes came to be counted to throw out those of the New England States, on account of their personal liberty laws and other violations of the compact under the Constitution. There being no legal process by which a Presidential election can be contested, the New England States would have been driven to an armed resistance.

This choice scheme was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. Douglas intervened, knowing the design. He told of the conspiracy to some of his more intimate friends, and I have heard it confirmed by others since, who had an opportunity of knowing.

How different would have been the scene in the House, under these circumstances, from that prepared for us by our Southern friends. We had a roaring farce, yesterday—a tempest in a teapot. Under other circumstances it might prove a terrible tragedy. Would it not be well to take the hint, and act on the bill offered by General Garfield, some time since, by which a contest can be legally obtained.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 15.

The following new bills were introduced:

Senate bill No. 241, to amend the act incorporating the University of Notre Dame du Lac.

Creating the Twenty-fifth Common Pleas district, to consist of Lawrence, Orange, Martin, and Washington counties.

Supplementary to section 68 of the act for the incorporation of cities.

To amend the Common School act.

To extend the time wherein railroad companies may complete their roads.

To amend sections 4, 13 and 15 of the act creating the Soldiers' Home.

To fix the time for holding courts in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Rules suspended and bill passed.

To amend section 3 of the act of 1865 relative to witnesses.

To provide for the construction of fish ladders.

Supplementary to the act authorizing the formation of voluntary associations—relating to rural cemeteries.

To amend section 1 of the act of 1867 authorizing trustees of townships or incorporated towns, or the common council of cities, to levy a tax for school purposes, and adding a section thereto.

Creating the office of railroad policeman.

To enable the several Criminal Circuit Courts to try and determine suits upon forfeited recognizances.

Declaratory of the true meaning of section twenty-seven of the act regulating descents and appointments.

To save pending suits affected by sections forty-four and forty-five of the act concerning wills.

Regulating the publication of legal advertisements. Indefinitely postponed.

To authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt a uniform system of book-keeping for the use of township trustees. Indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

Bills passed—House bill No. 30, amendatory of the act providing for the election of Clerks of Circuit Courts, passed by the following vote: Ayes 68, nays 0.

To regulate the fees of the State Board of Education, allowing to the members thereof $5 per day, when in session, and necessary traveling expenses. The vote resulting ayes 54, nays 18.

To legalize the sale of seminary lands in Jasper county. Passed by the following vote: Ayes 65, nays 1.

Declaring null and void an act regulating contracts with common carriers. Vote on the passage of the bill—ayes 68, nays 0.

For equalizing the appraisement of real estate. Vote—ayes 74, nays 1.

Bills lost—To legalize the assessment of taxes by cities in 1868. Vote—ayes 44, nays 23.

Fixing fees of grand and petit jurors at $3 50 per day and mileage at 5c per mile. Vote—ayes 35, nays 36.

Fixing docket fees of courts, and fees of justices and prosecuting attorneys. Vote—ayes 20, nays 52.

Resolutions passed—A concurrent resolution, reciting the public services of Gen. Geo. D. Wagner, and his sudden demise, and resolving that both houses adjourn at half-past ten A. M., to-morrow, to accompany his remains to the depot.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing the payment to Louisa R. Skinner, widow of the late Moral Instructor of the Northern Prison, of a certain sum due the deceased.

Senate concurrent resolution, returning thanks to the citizens of Terre Haute for their attention on the occasion of the late visit by the Legislature to the Normal School building.

Senate concurrent resolution, requiring the Auditor of State to furnish an exhibit of the Federal taxes paid by the people of the State.—[Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

The jail in Harrison county has been vacant for several months.

The passenger receipts of the St. Louis and Indianapolis railroad for the month of January were $53,205, and the revenue tax $1,330 12.

It is estimated that the abolition of spring elections would save more than one hundred thousand dollars to the State.

A human skeleton of extraordinary size was found eighteen feet below the surface of the ground by some men who were digging a well in Whitley county.

Hancock county appears before our General Assembly with a proposition to give a bonus of $125 000 for the location of the agricultural college at Greenfield.

Some splendid specimens of coal and iron ore have been found on the proposed line of the Bedford, Bloomfield, and Terre Haute railroad, near the former place. The coal is equal to the best Pittsburg.

The Attica, Shawnee Mound, and Newtown Gravel Branch Road Company was organized at Attica last week. The capital stock is to be $25,000, of which $8,150 has been subscribed.

A distressing accident occurred on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, near Fort Wayne. The fireman, while oiling the engine, fell, and a portion of the train passed over his left arm, mangling it in a terrible manner.

The petitions in circulation asking the Board of County Commissioners to offer $100,000 for the location of the agricultural college in Marion are receiving the almost unanimous signatures of the citizens. Every one seems to be in favor of the proposition.

Quite a number of the citizens of Brooklyn and Centerton, in Morgan county, refuse to pay their subscriptions to the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and have been sued by the company, which also threatens to take up the switches at those two places, and make no stoppages at either of them.

Work on the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad is being pushed rapidly forward. The company is now engaged in building a bridge across the Wabash. Last Thursday the track to Vandalia, Illinois, was completed from the west. Trains are, therefore, expected to reach Terre Haute about the latter part of March.

There is a lucky fellow in Jennings county, one Barney Barnum, who has fallen heir to an estate from a relative in Germany to the amount of two and one-seventh millions of dollars, the estate being worth fifteen millions of dollars, and he being one of seven heirs. Happy Barney.

The receipts of the State Treasury in January were $92,532 14, and disbursements $363,759 50. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of February was $295,220 29. Of the disbursements $247,400 52 were on account of the State debt Sinking Fund.

The Baptists have been holding a series of meetings in Baker township, Morgan county. An eight-year old son of Zack Holler, who witnessed the ceremony of immersion, undertook to try the same on his brother, two years younger, and the consequence was the drowning of the latter. The operation was performed in a tub.

A most painful occurrence, resulting in the death of a little daughter of Mr. Maitland, of Muncie, is related by the Times. During recess at school two little girls got to quarreling, when little Miss Maitland ran in between them with a view to separating them. A stone thrown by one of the girls struck her on the stomach, so severely injuring her that she died a few days after.

☞ The Boston Traveler says: "The other morning General Grant was asked in a jocular manner, by a friend, whether it was true, as reported, that he intended to retain the members of President Johnson's cabinet as his own? With a smile about his lips, General Grant answered: 'If I am to select my own cabinet, then I can assure you that Andy Johnson is not to have a cabinet position.' A prominent Western Radical Senator also relates that a few evenings ago, while at the General's residence, he asked General Grant what information he felt at liberty to give as to the composition of his cabinet. 'I have decided,' says General Grant, 'upon three things in the selection of a cabinet; the first is that Mrs. —— will not be tendered a position; secondly, that my cabinet will be composed of seven members; and, in the last place, I have determined not to select two members from the same State.'"

☞ A peculiarly favored Paris correspondent tells how Eugenie dresses: When the Empress is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing-room, the first *femme de chambre* touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room overhead. Thereupon a trapdoor in the ceiling of the dressing-room opens and the toilette the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slip, dress tunics, all ready to put on, one inside the other, with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces and lace. A quarter of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels and ear-rings are in their places, and then the hair-dresser is summoned—for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her *coiffure* to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

THE RIVER DISASTER.

The Report of the Official Investigation.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

In getting ashore I swam through streaks of liquid fire, which were floating on the surface of the water; this fire was in streaks about eighteen inches wide; it came from the forward part of the boat, on the larboard side, and extended (at the time I came through it) but a short distance below our larboard wheel. I saw but two persons in the water; they had hold of a plank, and, I think, got ashore; they were between the boat and the Indiana shore. Owing to my position while in the pilot house, and to the dense smoke after leaving it, I did not observe any other persons in the water, if there were any. I have no idea of how many persons were on board of the United States, nor how many lives were lost.

After the collision, and just after the boats separated, I saw a fire on board the America, in front of her baggage-room, on the lower deck, on her starboard side; it was blazing up three or four feet high, but I was too much engaged with our boat to pay further attention to the fire on the America until after I got on shore.

After the collision and the boats were separated, the America landed on the Indiana shore, a short distance below where we sunk. When I got ashore the flames had broke out of the cabins of the America, extending as far back as her chimneys; the flames spread on her rapidly until she was entirely consumed. The wrecks of the two boats are from 200 to 300 feet apart, I think. The night on which the collision took place was dark during the time we were between Cincinnati and Rising Sun, but I could not see the shores distinctly; after leaving Rising Sun it lightened up a little, which I thought was owing to the moon coming up, and from that time until the collision occurred it was what pilots call a "gray night." It was cloudy, and neither moon nor stars could be seen. After we left Cincinnati it rained moderately until we got some fifteen or twenty miles below the city, when it ceased raining. There was a pretty strong up-stream wind blowing from the time of our leaving Cincinnati, and in the reach in which the collision occurred, the wind blew considerably stronger, causing the guys or stays of our chimneys to make a loud rattling by striking each other. The wind at that place came up-stream in a direction quartering toward the Indiana shore, in which direction it was blowing when the collision occurred.

Q. At what rate of speed was the United States running before her engines were stopped, and what headway was she carrying at the time of the collision? A. I do not think, before her engines were stopped, that her speed was over fourteen or fifteen miles an hour. I think her headway was fully checked when the collision occurred.

Q. Do you know what the America's engines were doing immediately before and at the time of the collision, or what they did after its occurrence? A. I do not.

Q. What was the stage of water at the time of the collision? A. There was from twenty to twenty-three feet of water in the channel.

Q. How wide is the river, at that stage of water, where the boats collided? A. I think about half a mile.

Q. What was your usual custom in meeting and passing steamboats at that place, there being a similar stage of water and the same kind of a night? A. When on board of a descending boat I kept closest to the Indiana side, and when on duty on an ascending boat I kept up to the Kentucky side.

Q. Where is the channel of the river at that place? A. It is next to the Indiana shore.

Q. Were there any obstructions in that part of the river to have interfered with either the United States or America at that stage of water? A. There were none.

Q. What is the shape of the river on shore at that place? A. It is a straight piece of river.

Q. Was the United States a good steering boat, and did she steer and handle well on the night of the collision? A. She was a good steering boat, and steered and handled well on the night of the collision.

Q. Were there any persons in the pilot house of the United States besides yourself on the night of the collision, from the time you came on duty until you left the wheel? A. Wm. Turpin, the steersman, was the only person; he left the pilot-house shortly before I did.

Q. Did you steer her yourself from the time she left Cincinnati, and were you steering her yourself when the collision occurred? A. I was steering her myself during all of that time.

Q. Was there any steam or smoke in the way prior to or at the time of the collision, to obstruct your view of the ascending boat? A. There was not.

Q. Are you positive as to the whistling, as above stated? A. I am.

Q. Had the United States a good whistle, and was it in good working order, so as to be heard at a proper distance? A. Her whistle was a good one, and could be heard at a proper distance. It was in good condition.

Q. Where did the steamers United States and America usually meet and pass each other? A. Usually between Warsaw, Kentucky, and the mouth of Sugar creek, which is some six miles above Warsaw.

Q. Had these boats ever passed each other at the scene of the disaster? A. They had on several occasions.

Q. What courses were usually taken by the steamers United States and America when meeting and passing each other at the scene of the disaster, and which side was usually agreed upon for the purpose of passing each other? A. When I was on duty on the United States, and descending the river at that place, when there was a similar stage of water, in meeting and passing the America, I always kept down the Indiana shore. When on duty on the United States, in ascending the river at that place, at that stage of water, in meeting and passing the America, I always kept up the Kentucky shore.

Q. Had you ever before experienced any difficulty in meeting and passing the America? A. I never had any trouble before in meeting and passing her.

Q. In the reach in which the collision occurred, and at that stage of water, and on a similar night, could steamers, going in opposite directions, by exchanging signals in a proper manner, have taken either side and passed each other in safety? A. They could.

Q. Did you consider the America, when you first saw her (on the night of the collision), as being in the proper place for an ascending steamer? A. I did, and also up to the time of my hearing her blow two whistles; as I heard her blow one whistle before that time, and supposing she would keep up the Kentucky side, I thought her in her proper place. When I heard the two whistles from the America, and saw her holding toward the Indiana shore, I knew there was a misunderstanding of signals; then it was that I rang our bells to stop and back, and at the same time blew one whistle. I did not consider the America as being in her proper place after I heard her blow her whistles.

Q. Did you consider the United States as being in her proper place as a descending steamer during the whole of the time after you first saw the lights of the ascending boat, and up to the time of the collision? A. I did.

Q. In meeting boats, was it your custom, when on a descending steamer, to whistle and ask for sides before hearing any signals for passing from the ascending boat? A. I have done so on some occasions; I never liked to get too close to a boat when meeting her without letting her know which side I wanted. If a boat did not blow her whistle in time, I would blow for her.

Q. When you saw that the ascending boat was not holding in a proper direction, and when you rang the bells to stop and back the engines of the United States, why did you not immediately blow several short, successive sounds of your whistle? A. It was my intention to have done so after I blew one long whistle, but I had not sufficient time before the boats collided.

Q. Is your hearing good? A. It is, and always has been.

Q. Do you know if the America's whistle was a good one, one that could be heard at the usual and proper distance, and had you ever any difficulty in hearing it? A. Her whistle was a good one, and I had never experienced any difficulty in hearing it.

Q. Did you consider the night on which the collision occurred an unusually bad one? A. It was dark, but I did not consider it an unusually bad one.

Q. Do you ever use intoxicating liquors of any kind, and had you used any on the night of the collision, prior to its occurrence? A. I have not drunk or used intoxicating liquors for about three years, and had not done so on the night of the collision.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Jenkins, the pilot of the America, and were you on friendly terms? A. I have been acquainted with him about ten years; we have always been good friends.

Q. For what length of time was the Captain of the United States on duty on the roof before the collision? A. I think he was on the roof most of the time after leaving port until the collision occurred. I saw him before the collision, at the time of the occurrence, and also afterward.

Q. Did you hear anything said or hallooed by parties on either boat before the collision? A. I did not.

Q. Did the officers of the United States use every exertion in their power to save life after the collision? A. My opinion is that they did all they could. I saw Captain Wade taking the shutters off the texas, and throwing them overboard on the larboard side.

Q. Did you feel any jar when the America struck the United States? A. I did; felt it plainly.

Q. Were you ever on duty as pilot on board of a steamboat, on any former occasion, where a collision occurred? and were you paying strict attention to your duties prior to and at the time of the collision? A. I was never before on a steamboat, as pilot, when a collision occurred. I was paying strict attention to my duties as pilot on the night of the collision, prior to and at the time of the occurrence. JACOB REMLEIN,

Late pilot of steamer United States.

Q. Did the Captain of the United States give you any orders on the night of the collision, from the time of your first seeing the steamer America until you left the pilot-house? A. His first order, requesting me to get her to shore quick, was given immediately after the boats collided. He also requested me to leave the pilot-house, after the boat had struck the shore bar and sunk. These were all the orders I heard him give me.

Q. For what distance in the reach in which the collision occurred is the view of the river unobstructed? A. I think for between two and a half and three miles. JACOB REMLEIN,

Late Pilot of Steamer United States.

Q. Near or opposite what objects on the Indiana shore were the United States and America at the time they collided, and how far below that place does the wreck of the America lie? A. They were, as nearly as I could tell, about three hundred yards above the timber which is at the mouth of Bryant's creek, on the Indiana side. The America's wreck lies alongside of the head of the timber. JACOB REMLEIN,

Late Pilot of Steamer United States.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN DAVID WHITTEN OF THE AMERICA.

OFFICE OF LOCAL BOARD OF U. S. INSPECTORS, CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 21, 1869.

Personally appeared before us, H. H. Devenny and C. W. Fisher, Local Inspectors for the District of Cincinnati, David Whitten, and after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

My age is sixty-five years past; residence Maineville, Warren county, Ohio; occupation, captain of steamboats.

I have been engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and its tributaries for forty years, and have been commanding steamers for about thirty-six years. I have been commanding steamers belonging to the Cincinnati and Louisville U. S. Mail Line Company, and engaged in the trade between Cincinnati and Louisville, for over six years, and commanded the steamer America for over one year prior to her loss by fire on the night of December 4, 1868, at which time I was on board of her, and on duty.

The America left Louisville, Kentucky, bound for Cincinnati at, I think, about 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 4, 1868, with, I thought, a lighter trip of both passengers and freight than we had been carrying previously. After leaving Louisville we came on up the river as we usually did, there being no occurrence worthy of note until about half-past 11 o'clock P. M., or it may have been a quarter to 12 o'clock P. M., while we were under way and coming up the river, when about one mile above Warsaw, Kentucky, while we were holding up the middle of the river, I was at that time in the pilot-house with Mr. Jenkins, the pilot on duty, and Mr. Turpin, the steersman, when I saw a light ahead of us, apparently on the water, and, I thought, nearest the Kentucky shore; it was a small light: but I did not at that time think it was the light of a steamboat: it appeared to me to be two miles distant.

I had gone up to the pilot-house for the purpose of notifying the pilot, that we had freight which was to be landed at the foot of Fifth street, upon our arrival at Cincinnati. I remained there but a short time, and while there I saw a light ahead of us, as before stated, and, upon seeing which, I immediately left the pilot-house, and went to the hurricane roof on the starboard side; when I went forward as far as the front of the texas, when I saw lights ahead of us, which, I thought about the middle of the river, and about one mile and a half distant.

Upon seeing these lights I thought they were those of a descending steamboat, and that they came from her cabin and furnace doors. I did not at that time notice any signal-lights on her. The America, I thought at that time, was about the middle of the river. Immediately after seeing the lights I went into the texas, where I remained for about a minute, when I again went on the roof, on the starboard side and forward, near the chimney, where I stopped, and while doing so I heard the America's whistle blow two long sounds, and in less than half a minute, I thought, I heard one sound of a steam whistle, which, I thought, came from the descending boat. At the time these whistles were exchanged I thought the boats were about one mile apart, and both appeared to be holding gradually toward the Indiana shore; and in, I think, something over one minute our whistle again blew two sounds; they were distinct sounds, but not so long as the previous ones, and pretty soon afterward I heard the descending boat blow one very short whistle in answer to ours. I thought the boats about 200 yards apart at that time.

Immediately after our two whistles had sounded, I heard our engine bells ring. I could not tell positively, at that time, which of the engine bells it was that rang, but from the escapement of the America's engines, I was satisfied that we were backing. I think, when our last two whistles sounded, the boats were less than one-half but over one quarter of a mile apart, and I think it was less than half a minute from the time of blowing our whistles the last time, until the boats collided. I thought both boats, at the time of the collision, not over 100 yards from the Indiana shore, but immediately before they collided, the descending boat appeared to head toward the Indiana shore, which threw her slightly quartering across our bow. As soon as I saw the boats were going to collide, and that our engines were backing, I went forward on the roof and hallooed to the United States, telling them to back their boat. I then went aft of the chimney on the roof on starboard side, where I was when the boats collided. As the boats came together nearly "head on," I was unable at that moment, from the position I was in, to determine which of the boats had been struck or run into; but immediately afterward I went to the front part of the roof, when I saw that the larboard bow of the United States was stove in. I also saw flames of fire on the forecastle of the United States. I thought they extended as high as her first or lower cabin. I also saw liquid fire, which was floating between the two boats on the surface of the water. It appeared as though the river between the two boats was all on fire as we backed away from the United States.

When I went forward on the roof, just after the collision, the America had backed out of the United States, and continued backing until we were about a length of the boat below the United States, when I ordered our pilot to come ahead on the outside, or starboard wheel, which he did, and we came ahead, running up between the United States and the shore until our bow was abreast of the forward end of the boilers of the United States, when we landed, with our bow against the Indiana shore and our stern quartering out in the river; we ran well on the shore—which enabled us to lay there without putting out a line; both of the America's engines were stopped by my order to the pilot after we were landed.

We had not been landed over one minute until the United States swung around and came broadside against us. I saw a number of passengers jumping from the United States on to the America at that time; they got off the larboard side of the United States, forward of the wheel. The boats were not alongside to exceed one minute, but during that time the flames from the United States (which was at that time on fire forward, the blaze extending above her roof; the outside of her cabin was also on fire on the larboard side, as far back as her chimney) communicated with the America, setting the forward part of our cabins, on the starboard side, on fire.

Charles Dittman, one of our pilots who was off duty, came on to the roof and assisted me in throwing water from the buckets on the roof on to the fire below. Finding our efforts useless I hallooed to the pilot to "back her out," which he did, going some two lengths below, when we again landed broadside to shore, and got lines out, and made the boat fast. I was not aware that we were badly on fire, and my object in moving the America was to try and get her away from the United States, thinking we would be able to save her. After we were landed I went below to the main deck, at the after end of the boilers, on the larboard side, (I went down through the cook-house), when I got out a large line, which was made fast to a tree on shore, and to a cavil on the larboard guard, which was about opposite the after end of the boilers. I also ordered a plank put ashore.

I then went into the engine room, to the starboard engine, when I told Mr. Holmes, the engineer on duty, to prop up the levers of the engines, in order to let the steam escape by blowing through the cylinders—my object being to avoid any explosion, if possible. I then went on shore. When I left the America she was all on fire forward of the boilers, on the main-deck, and her cabins were on fire on the outside in front, and as far back as the chimney on the larboard. There was a strong wind blowing on the Indiana shore, which caused the outside, or starboard side, to burn more rapidly than the larboard side, which was next shore.

Immediately after the collision, upon going to the forward part of the roof, I saw the starboard side of our forecastle was on fire; it had the appearance of liquid fire, and presented an appearance similar to that floating on the surface of the water. We had some 200 bales of cotton on board, a portion of which was stowed on the forward part of the main deck, which also took fire. My opinion is that the fire which I saw on the forecastle of the America was communicated to her from the United States at the time of the collision, and that it was a burning fluid (of some description unknown to me).

Immediately after I had ordered the line put out I went to the larboard upper cabin-guard, forward of the wheel, and went a considerable distance forward of the chimney, when I kicked in a stateroom door and looked in the upper cabin, my object being to see if there were any persons in the cabin, but could not find any person there. I also rapped loudly at all the stateroom doors as I went forward. Upon looking in the cabin I found it filled with smoke, and flames bursting through the front doors. I then went down to the lower cabin guard, when I went in the cabin at the gangway, forward of the wheel on the larboard, and crossed through the cabin to the gangway leading to the starboard guard, but was driven back by the fire, which compelled me to return the same way I had come. While in the cabin I hallooed "fire" as loudly as I could, but I saw no person and heard no answer. The cabin was pretty full of smoke; but as I crossed back to the larboard guard I found a man lying in the cabin on the floor. He had a life-preserver on. I took hold of him and dragged him to the gangway door, when I was compelled to leave him, as I was nearly suffocated by the smoke. He did not move nor speak, and I thought him dead. Owing to the smoke I could not tell who he was. After I left him it was with difficulty that I found the gangway and got below.

When I left the America and went on shore, the cotton which was stowed in the deck-room, near the docter-engine, was on fire. I did not see any person come off the America after I left her, and in less than half an hour after I went ashore, her cabin had fallen in. She continued burning until her hull finally sank. I did not observe any persons struggling in the water; but I saw some persons who jumped from the America into the water, near shore, while we were landed the first time, and as the water was not over three or four feet in depth, they easily got to shore. I saw quite a number of life preservers lying on the shore on the morning following the disaster; one gentleman informed me that he swam from the United States and down past the America, with great ease, by the aid of one which he had on. I am satisfied that the life preservers did great service in saving life. I remained at the wreck of the America until the evening of the day following the disaster, when I got on board the steamer Dumont and came to Cincinnati. I have no idea of the number of lives that were lost by the disaster.

Q. At what rate of speed was the America running, before stopping her engines, prior to the collision? A. I think she was running at the rate of about twelve miles an hour.

Q. Was her headway fully checked when the collision took place? A. I do not think it was fully checked, but do not think it would exceed the rate of three miles per hour.

Q. How many revolutions would it require the engines of the America to make, prior to the stopping of her engines, before the collision took place? A. I think six revolutions would have fully checked her headway.

Q. What was the usual rate of speed of the America when ascending the river with a good stage of water? A. About twelve miles an hour.

Q. Did you consider the night on which the collision occurred an unusually bad one? A. I did not; I considered it a safe night on which to run a steamboat.

Q. Had the steamers United States and America met and passed each other at the scene of disaster, or in its immediate vicinity, and, if so, on which side did they pass? A. I have known them to meet and pass each other frequently at and near the scene of the collision, when they would take either side.

Q. Had these boats ever before experienced any difficulty in meeting and passing? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What was the probable width of the river at the scene of the collision at the time of its occurrence? A. I think about six hundred yards.

Q. What was the stage of water at the time of the collision? A. I think there were ten feet of water at Grassy Flats, sixteen miles above Louisville, and about twelve feet on Warsaw bar.

Q. Which shore is the channel nearer to at the scene of the collision? A. It is nearer the Indiana shore.

Q. Is the river where the collision occurred such that steamboats going in opposite directions can, by a proper exchange and understanding of the signals, meet and pass each other safely by taking either side? A. They can do so at any stage of water.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Napoleon B. Jenkins, the pilot on duty on the America at the time of the collision; is he a man of temperate habits, and do you know if he had been drinking intoxicating liquors on the day or night of the collision? A. I have been acquainted with him for nearly seven years. He is strictly temperate in his habits; I never knew him to touch liquors of any kind. He had not been drinking either on the day or night on which the collision occurred. I consider him a No. 1 pilot.

Q. After you first saw the light ahead of the America, and up to the time of the collision, did you observe any steam or smoke from her chimneys that would obstruct the view of the pilot of either boat? A. There was smoke and steam from the America's chimneys which blew ahead of her prior to, and at the time of the collision; but I do not think it obstructed the view of either pilot.

Q. How often were you in the pilot-house of the America, after leaving Louisville, before the collision took place, and what persons were present when you were there? A. I was in the pilot-house but one occasion—shortly before the collision. I did not remain there long. While in the pilot-house I saw no other persons present besides Napoleon Jenkins and Mr. Turpin, the steersman.

Q. Had you any conversation with Mr. Jenkins relative to the light you first saw ahead of the boat, while in the pilot-house? A. I had not.

Q. Did Mr. Jenkins land the America immediately after the collision, and did he remain in the pilot-house or at the wheel, and back her out and land her below? A. Mr. Jenkins landed her the first time—he then left the pilot-house and came to the forward part of the roof where I was, but did not remain there long. I then gave an order to "back her out quick;" and as both pilots were on the roof at that time, I did not observe which of them went to the pilot-house. The order was obeyed, and the boat backed below and landed.

Q. After backing from the first landing, did the United States come in close proximity to or alongside of the America? A. She did not. I think she sank before we backed from the upper or first landing.

Q. Did you order the starboard engine of the America started ahead after she landed the last time? A. I think I did.

Q. Did you consider the America a good steering boat, and did she steer and handle well on the night of the collision? A. She was a good steering boat, and on the night of the collision steered and handled as well as a boat could do, considering the wind that was blowing.

Q. Is your hearing good, and are you positive as to the whistling on the night of the collision? A. My hearing is good, and I am positive as to hearing the whistles.

Q. Did you consider the whistles of the America and United States good ones, such as could be heard at a proper distance, and had you ever failed to hear that of the United States when meeting and signaling to pass? A. I considered them good whistles; I think they could be heard at a proper distance, and had never failed in hearing that of the United States when meeting her.

Q. Have you ever, in day time, seen the steam from the whistle of a boat, when meeting, without hearing the sound of the whistle, and if so, to what cause did you attribute it? A. I have done so in a few instances; I attributed it to wind blowing in an opposite direction from the boat we were meeting, which prevented the sound from reaching us.

Q. Do you know what use was made of the America's yawl on the night of the collision? A. I do not. After we landed the last time, I asked one of the hands if any person had gone to the yawl, and he informed me it had been stove or broken.

Q. Near or opposite what objects on the Indiana shore were the boats when they collided? A. I think they were a short distance above Rayal's house.

Q. What was the America's draught of water when light, and how much water did she draw when the collision occurred? A. She drew four feet when light, and about four and a half feet at the time of the collision.

Q. For what distance can boats see each other in the reach in which the collision occurred? A. I think they can see each other for three miles.

Q. Did the officers of the America do all in their power, and use every effort, to save life after the collision occurred? A. I think they did.

DAVID WHITTEN,
Late Master of steamer America.

V.

TESTIMONY OF PILOT N. B. JENKINS, OF THE AMERICA.

OFFICE OF LOCAL BOARD OF U. S. INSPECTORS, CINCINNATI, O., December 3, 1868.

Personally appeared before us, H. H. Devenny and C. W. Fisher, Local Inspectors for the District of Cincinnati, Napoleon B. Jenkins, and, after being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

My age is thirty six years; residence, Nelson county, Kentucky, thirty-six miles from Louisville, Kentucky; occupation, pilot of steamboats. I have been acting in the capacity of pilot for sixteen years, on steamers between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky, and have held a license as pilot of steamboats in that trade for over eleven years. I have never acted in the capacity of pilot, with the exception of one, or perhaps two instances, on steamers that did not belong to the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company, having been in their employ during some fifteen or fourteen years. I have not been regularly employed as pilot on the steamers of the above line for about two years. I acted temporarily as pilot of the steamer General Lytle during the greater portion of November, 1868. I was acting for Harrison Kelse, one of the regular pilots, who had stopped off. After leaving the General Lytle, I went home for a day or two, when I went on the steamer America, taking the place of Charles Drafour, one of her regular pilots, who had stopped off temporarily. When he left the America, he told me he expected to remain off of her for about three trips, which would require about six days. I shipped as pilot on the steamer America at Louisville, Kentucky, on December 2, 1868, and was making the second trip on her, having been on board of her for three days, and on the night of my third day, Friday, December 4, 1868, the collision between the steamers America and United States occurred, just above Warsaw, Kentucky, I being on duty, and at the wheel of the steamer America. The America left Louisville, Kentucky, on the afternoon of Friday, December 4, 1868, 4 o'clock P. M. was her hour of leaving Louisville. I think she left there near about that time. I was off duty, and was lying down when we left Louisville, but was not asleep. My partner, Mr. Charles Ditman, was on duty as pilot at the time of leaving Louisville. We changed watches when a short distance above Westport at or about a little after 6 o'clock P. M. It was very dark when I came on duty, which I remarked to Captain Ditman, at the time of relieving him, and to which he replied that it would not look so dark after I had been out of the light, meaning the lights in the cabin, I having gone from the cabin to the pilot-house. After going on duty I went along without difficulty, landing at Madison, Indiana, and Ghent, Kentucky. When we were about three and a half, or perhaps four miles below Ghent, I remarked to Emanuel Turpin, the steersman, who was with me in the pilot-house, that it had got a little lighter; the moon having come up, had changed from a dense dark night to a gray night. The fact of its having grown somewhat lighter led me to think that the moon had arisen. The night was very cloudy; neither moon nor stars were to be seen. It had been raining or snowing lightly from the time I came on duty, which it continued to do up to the time of the collision. After leaving Ghent we came on up the river, as usual, until, I thought, about 11 P. M., while we were under way and coming up the river (I think we were running at the rate of 12 miles an hour,) when we were about three-quarters of a mile above Warsaw, Ky., I think about the middle of the river, and headed straight up the river, I saw the lights of a steamboat coming down the river. I did not, at that time, observe any signal lights on her, but I saw lights which came from her cabin, and also, from her furnace doors when they were opened and shut. I thought her two miles distant. She appeared to be near the middle of the river, and I thought her headed straight down the river. I thought she was about opposite Lance's Landing at the time of first seeing her. We came ahead, and the descending boat apparently did the same. In about one minute and a half, I think, after I saw the descending boat, I blew two loud whistles, which is a signal to keep to the left, and at the same time I gave the America the wheel toward the left or Indiana shore. At the time of blowing the whistle I saw the signal lights of the descending boat—they were on her chimneys. I thought, at the time of blowing the whistle, that the descending boat was about one mile distant from us. In about one minute, or, perhaps, more, I heard the descending boat blow one whistle, which is a signal to keep to the right. Immediately upon hearing the descending boat blow one whistle, I again blew the whistles, and stopped the engines of the America, and immediately rang the engine bells to back them, which I thought were answered. When I blew one whistle the last time, I think the boats were 400 yards apart, or perhaps more. The descending boat, immediately after our two whistles were sounded, blew but one whistle in answer, and apparently came ahead, and in, I think, not to exceed one minute, the boats collided.

At the time of the collision the America was not to exceed 25 yards from the Indiana shore, with her bow slightly inclined toward that shore. I think we were about 100 yards from "Rayles'" house when the collision occurred. I think the engines of the America had backed for one minute and a-half prior to the collision; they were backing at the time of the collision, and continued to back for some time afterward. The headway of the America was not altogether checked at the time of the collision, but I do not think it would exceed one mile per hour.

The descending boat, after blowing her whistle the last time, changed her course, and came toward us in an angular direction. She came ahead, rapidly crossing the bow of the America, our bow striking her and breaking in her hull about, or a little forward of, her baggage-room, on her larboard side.

I have no knowledge of the rate of speed at which the descending boat was running when the collision took place, nor of what her engines were doing at that time. The descending boat proved to be the United States. Our bow entered the hull of the United States in a quartering direction, but I cannot state how far our bow entered or extended into the hull of the United States. As our engines were backing at the time of the collision, we immediately backed out of her. We backed in a direction quartering out from the Indiana shore. We backed in that direction for some 40 or 50 yards, when I stopped our engines, and immediately came ahead and landed.

The force of the collision caused the United States to lie about square across the river, her bow pointing toward the Indiana shore, in which position I think she sank. I do not think she sank over 20 yards from the Indiana shore. My impression is that she swung around afterward, her bow heading up stream. I think she sank in from 8 to 10 feet of water.

At the time I backed the America away from the United States, my object was to get out of the river, and go to the stern of the United States and get the people off her, as she was well on fire forward and around her pilot-house. The fire appeared to break out on the United States the moment the boats came together, the flames bursting up from her main deck, and extending above the hurricane roof. I could not at first conjecture the cause of the fire breaking out so suddenly; but upon looking upon the surface of the river for some 20 feet around her bow, I saw what I thought was oil floating on the water, and on fire.

After backing the America away from the United States, immediately after the collision, and before I stopped her engines from backing, I discovered we also were on fire. The flames came up close to our spar and derrick, on the starboard. The flames also came up on the same side somewhere near the chimney. Seeing our own boat was on fire, I immediately landed, and lines were put out. I landed the America by order of Captain Whitten, her commander, who was on the hurricane roof.

I landed her pretty hard—hard enough to stick her on the shore. I rang both engine bells to stop after I had landed her. Captain Whitten had left the roof and gone below. When I was satisfied that the America was fully landed, I left the pilot-house and went below. I went down the steps forward of the wheel, on the larboard side, to the main cabin guard, on which I went forward, intending to go down the front steps to the main deck. I was driven back by the flames before reaching the chimney. I then went to the stairway leading from the cabin to the cook-house, by which means I went to the lower guard forward of the wheel, on the larboard side, when I stepped ashore, where I remained for an hour, or perhaps longer, when I got on board the steamer Lady Grace and went to Warsaw. When I left, the upper works of the America were entirely burned off, but her hull was still burning. I do not think it would exceed six minutes from the time of my first seeing the America on fire until she was on fire all over. When I left, the cabins and upper works were burned off, and the fire was burning on her main deck. When I got on board the steamer Lady Grace, the upper works had all burned off the United States, or had fallen in, and were a mass of burning ruins. During the whole scene I saw but one person struggling in the water, and he got safely ashore. I have no knowledge of the number of persons on board of the America, nor whether or not the lives of any persons on her were lost.

Q. Why did you not, immediately upon discovering a misunderstanding of the signals for passing, blow several sounds of your whistle in quick succession, and back the engines of the America until her headway was fully checked? A. My reasons for not doing so was owing to the fact of the two boats being too close together; and I had not sufficient time to do so, as I thought it one minute or one minute and a half from the time of my first signaling the descending boat until I heard her whistle. I think the reason of my not hearing her whistle sooner was owing to a strong up-stream wind which was blowing at that time, and which had been from the time I came on watch.

Q. Did the smoke from the America's chimneys blow ahead of her, so as to interfere with your seeing objects ahead? A. It did at times; it was blowing ahead of us when I first saw the descending boat, and I think also, when the collision occurred.

Q. Was the America a good steering boat, and did she steer and handle well on the night of the collision, up to the time of its occurrence? A. She was a good steering boat, and she steered and handled well on that night. I had no trouble with her.

Q. Did you steer the America yourself while on duty? A. I always steered, myself, when on duty. I had a steersman, who sometimes helped me to "pull down," or to turn the wheel.

Q. What was the stage of water in the river at the time of the collision? A. I suppose there was 12 feet of water in the channel between Cincinnati and Louisville.

Q. What is the width of the river, at that stage of water, at the place where the collision occurred? A. I think it is about 600 yards.

Q. What was your usual custom as to choosing sides when meeting steamboats, either ascending or descending, at that place? A. When on duty on an ascending steamer, I invariably kept to left, or Indiana side; and when on a descending steamer, I always held nearest to the Kentucky side.

Q. Were there any obstructions in that part of the river that would have interfered with either of the boats, or which it was necessary to avoid at that stage of water? A. There were; the wreck of the steamer Thomas Scott is in the way, and I always avoid it. There are also other obstructions, but they are not material at that stage of water. I always made it a rule to "shape out" the channel on the river at that stage, when on a large boat, as they run best when in deep water. I had been "shaping" the channel with the America, on the night of the collision, up to the time I first signaled the United States.

Q. What persons were with you, in the pilot-house of the America, from the time of your coming on watch, on the night of the collision, until you finally left the wheel? A. Shortly after coming on watch, Mr. Nichols came in the pilot-house, introducing himself to me as a pilot. He said he was coming to Cincinnati. He remained in the pilot-house until when we were somewhere between Madison and Carrollton, when he remarked that he was cold and that he was going below to retire. He then left the pilot-house. Emanuel Turpin, the steersman, was in the pilot-house during all the time I was on watch, excepting while we were landed at Warsaw, and also at Ghent, when he went below, returning on each occasion; he was with me when the boat collided. Captain Whitten came into the pilot-house after we left Ghent, where he remained until about the time the boats collided, when he went out of the pilot house and on the hurricane roof forward. During the time that Captain Whitten was in the pilot-house, there were no other person in it, excepting the steersman and myself. Captain Whitten hallooed from our pilot-house to the officers of the United States (just after I had rung our bells to stop) asking them where they were going with that boat, and also asking why they did not back their boat.

Q. Do you ever use spirituous or other liquors of any kind? A. I but very seldom touch liquor of any kind. I had not touched liquor—I am positive—for three or four days before the collision. I have always been temperate in my habits from my boyhood.

his
NAPOLEON B. JENKINS,
mark.
Late Pilot of Steamer America.

Q. Is your hearing good, and do you always hear the signals blown by other boats when meeting them? A. My hearing is perfectly good. I think I always hear signals. I have, however, in a few instances in my experience, seen the steam from the whistles of boats without hearing the sound.

Q. How do you account for this? A. I attribute it to strong wind and the rattling of the guys or stays to the chimneys.

Q. Was the America's whistle a good one; was it in good condition, and could it be heard when sounded at the usual distance. A. It was a very good whistle, and gave a coarse, heavy sound. It worked well while I was on her. It could be heard as far as whistles generally.

Q. When on other boats, and meeting the steamer United States, have you ever failed in hearing her whistle. A. Never, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Have you stated all your reasons for not blowing several sounds of your whistle in quick succession, and why you blew two whistles just before the collision? A. I will add, that I saw that the boats were too close together to change our course much, and all I could do was to stop and back, and I thought two whistles from my boat would indicate to the United States that she should do the same.

Q. Are you positive as to the whistling on the night of the collision? A. I am positive as to the blowing of the America's whistle, and I think I heard one whistle from the United States, the first time; I am positive I heard her blow one whistle the last time.

Q. Do you know the rules governing pilots when there is a dispute about sides? A. I do know them.

Q. Is the channel of the river at that place near the middle, or is it nearest the Indiana or Kentucky shore? A. It is about one-third of the width of the river from the Indiana shore.

Q. Did you consider that night on which the collision occurred an unusually bad one, and could you see the shores? A. The early portion of the night was quite dark, but I could see the shores; it had lighted up when the collision occurred; it was a gray night, and what I considered a moderately bad night.

Q. Were you ever on duty as pilot on any former occasion when a collision occurred, and were you paying strict attention to your duties prior to and at the time of the collision? A. I have never had a collision before, and I was paying as strict attention to my duties as I ever did in my life.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Remlein, the pilot of the United States, and were you on friendly terms? A. I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Remlein for ten or eleven years, and have always been on friendly terms with him.

his
NAPOLEON B. JENKINS,
mark.
Late Pilot of Steamer America.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	3 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 2	3 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—February 16.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Major Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Kate Robinson, Tenn. riv.
LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. riv.
Louisville, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—February 16.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Major Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Kate Robinson, Cincinnati.
Louisville, Cincinnati.
Virginia, New Orleans.
Morning Star, Henderson.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.
Dexter, city wharf.
N. Longworth, city wharf.
LeClaire, city wharf.

THE RIVER was stationary at this point yesterday, with 9 feet 9 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal, and 6 feet 9 inches water on the rocks last evening. The river will doubtless be rising at this point to-day. Weather clear and pleasant. Business dull.

The Tarascon is the mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Blue Wing is the regular packet for Kentucky river at 3 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The elegant passenger steamer Falls City will leave at 5 P. M. to-day for Bowling Green and intermediate points on Green river. Capt. John A. Robinson commands.

The big Nick Longworth deferred her departure for New Orleans until 10 A. M. to-day to accommodate a number of stockmen. Captain Lew. Kates commands, and Captain Eugene Bowers presides in the office, assisted by Mr. Dunbar. The Longworth is a regular packet, and is well worthy of the patronage of passengers and shippers.

The Emma Floyd is announced for Nashville to-morrow.

The Louisville, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a big trip, arrived yesterday. She was detained here several hours, patching a burned boiler.

The favorite Tennessee river packet, LeClaire No. 2, Capt. Milt Aiken, master, arrived yesterday with a big trip, including 250 bales of cotton. She also brought up a number of merchants, who will lay in a supply of goods here, which will be shipped on the LeClaire. Capt. Aiken is using every exertion to recover to Louisville a fair share of the Tennessee river trade, and should be sustained by our merchants. The LeClaire will leave for Tennessee river on Saturday.

The Kate Robinson discharged a lot of cotton and pig iron at this port.

The Virginia left for New Orleans yesterday with a light trip.

The Dexter, from New Orleans, had a light trip. She leaves for New Orleans to-morrow. She reshipped 14 hhds of sugar and 10 bbls of oranges on the mail boat for Cincinnati. The talk about the Dexter entering the Louisville and Cincinnati trade as an independent packet is all gammon.

The Madison packet Leonora No. 2 had a big trip yesterday. Her manifest measured about three yards.

The Argonaut, from Memphis, is over due.

Col. J. V. Guthrie, Supervising Inspector, and George Houghton, Esq., Local Inspector, left for Evansville yesterday on the Morning Star.

Elsewhere will be found the report of the Local Inspectors of Cincinnati in regard to the collision of the United States and America. The Board revoked the licenses of pilots Remlein and Jenkins for violations of the rules governing pilots.

The towboat Mary Alice passed down over the falls with a tow of coal. She will leave to-day.

The Alice Dean is announced for New Orleans Thursday.

Captain J. Alex. Frazier has bought from Captain Ben T. Davidson one-third of the steamer G. A. Thomson, at the rate of $10,000 for the boat. Captain Frazier will take command of Thomson, now loading at Cincinnati for the Arkansas river. The Thomson will leave here on Thursday.

The Melnotte will leave here for St. Louis Friday.

The Armenia, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, with a big trip, was due here last night.

The Lawrence goes to St. Louis this day.

Capt. D. H. Silver, of the Peoria City, was in the city yesterday.

The Tempest is to be lengthened twenty-six feet at Madison.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Weather getting cold. Monongahela 14 feet; Allegheny 15 feet. Packets arrived and departed. Boats loading for New Orleans—Wauanita, St. Louis, Louisa, Lorena, Omaha, Silver Bird, Nashville and New York.

Coal to leave this rise—for New Orleans, Ajax, Grand Lake and Stella, with 35 boats and 35,000,000 bushels; for Cairo, Lake Erie No. 2, 250,000; for Louisville, James Gilmore, 150,000; for Louisville, Panther and W. H. Ormsby, 220,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The Legal Tender passed down last night, loaded down to her guards. The weather has been very pleasant, but it has begun raining. The river is rising slowly. Business very dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Weather cloudy. Ther. 32 deg. Monongahela river 13 feet 9 inches and rising. Allegheny 15 feet.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16.—River falling; 3 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cool. The Empire, from Burksville, and Alpha, from Evansville, arrived. Tyrone, for Cairo, and Alpha, for Evansville, departed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Arrived—Gem, Arkansas river; Harry Johnson, Quincy; Mollie McPeke, Keokuk; Beardstown, Peoria. Departed—Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans; Anna, for Cincinnati; Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Forsyth, for Vicksburg; City of Pekin, for Peoria. River rising and all the upper streams swelling. Navigation is expected to be open to Dubuque and Omaha this week. Weather clear and pleasant. Business active. Rumors are current that the Northern and White Collar Lines have agreed upon an arrangement under which each line will start one boat through to St. Paul on alternate days, but nothing of a really definite character has transpired.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—Magenta, from New Orleans to Cairo at 6 A. M.; Alton, from Vicksburg to St. Louis at 9 A. M.; Continental, from New Orleans to St. Louis at 11 A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet at 3 P. M.; Clifton, from Cincinnati to Memphis at 4 P. M.; Champion, from Cincinnati to St. Louis at 4 P. M.; Bon Accord, from Mound City to St. Louis at 4 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis to Memphis at 5 P. M. River has risen fourteen inches. Raining.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rose 8 inches. Departed—Girard Allen, Shreveport; Julia, Vicksburg; Louisiana, Louisville, with 800 bales cotton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Arrived—Silver Moon, Memphis; Shamrock, St. Louis; Mary Davage, St. Louis; Charleston, St. Louis; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans. Departed—Glendale, St. Louis; Wren, Kentucky river. Weather clear and cool. River falling, with 28 feet 7 inches in the channel. Business brisk.

GRANT AT BAY.

The "Impending Crisis," and "Irrepressible Conflict" between Congress and the "Coming Man."

[From the Chicago Times, 15.]

Although General Grant's speech, on Saturday, was an avowal that he had not consulted, and would not consult, politicians of the party in power with regard to the selection of his cabinet, and in this was less respectful than Presidents elect have generally been in speaking of the party to which they owed their elevation, it would be extreme simplicity and innocence that would assume from this fact that he intends to seek a quarrel with the majority in Congress.

While this is true, it is also true that his speech is a direct intimation that he will not be bullied, and that he regards the civil-tenure act as a lash in the hands of the Senate. So far as that act is concerned, there is now an open controversy between the Senate and Grant. The House rushed through the bill for its repeal several weeks ago, on a minute's notice, and under the operation of the previous question. Grant's friends in the Senate, headed by Mr. Grimes, have persistently tried to bring the bill before the Senate and have a vote on it. The committee to whom it was referred have not even reported on it. The Radical Senators say the bill for repeal shall not pass. In this they are supported by the New York Tribune and other leading Republican newspapers.

The action, or rather non-action, of the Senate on the bill, considering the circumstances under which it came before that body, says, as plainly as words could say it, that the majority in the Senate do not want to repeal the civil tenure law. If they do repeal it, they will do so only under a pressure which will wound their pride and overthrow personal interests which each one of them possesses by such control over the appointing power and public patronage as the civil-tenure act gives him. Grant says he wants the law repealed before he begins his administration. The Senate has virtually said, up to this time, that it will not consent to repeal the law. So stand the parties to the controversy now. One of them must yield, or there must be a collision.

It is not true that Grant, in demanding repeal, was the assailing party. The avowed purpose of Congress in passing the law was to curtail the power of a President whom it alleged to be a traitor to the party which elected him, and a bad and dangerous man. Up to the time of the passage of the law, all of our Presidents had exercised the authority to remove, which the law wrested from Mr. Johnson. This fact ought to be conclusive proof that, if Congress was actuated by honest and patriotic motives in the passage of the law, its provisions were designed specially to affect Andrew Johnson, and were not based on principles or a policy which would justify their application to a Chief Magistrate worthy of trust and respect.

It follows, inevitably, that the retention of the law in the statutes is, in fact, a plain charge that General Grant is not a man who will be likely to make such a Chief Magistrate. The law was intended to put gyves on one whom its authors declared to be a bold and wicked man, placed high in authority and wielding vast powers. Must his successor in office be so shackled? Is not a declaration to this effect a declaration that he is no better than the man whom he succeeds as President? From these facts and inquiries, men disposed to judge fairly may see who is the aggressing party in this matter.

On Saturday, Grant gave notice that he would kick against the law. Will the Senate, in consequence, recede from its present position and repeal the law? Will it back down at the bidding of the President elect? He has given it a snub. It is not his fashion to back down, and Congress has so long and so successfully played the bully that it will be very humiliating for either branch of it to acknowledge it has found a master.

☞ A prize of four thousand dollars, it is stated, has been recently offered in France for the discovery of a sure and simple means of recognizing if death be real or apparent. A French journal announces that a Dr. Carriege intends to claim the money for a process which he has successfully employed for forty years. This system consists in placing the hand, with the fingers closed, before the flame of a lamp or candle. In the living person the members are transparent and of a pinkish color, or, showing the capillary circulation still in full activity, whilst in that of a corpse, on the contrary, all is dull and dark, presenting neither sign of existence nor trace of the blood current.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

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A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
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One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

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A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
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Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

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[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah is to have a carriage manufactory.

J. W. Swaner, the present Mayor of Paducah, is a candidate for re-election.

The Henderson county fair will commence on the 19th of October and contine five days.

The new steam fire-engine purchased by Paducah was tested on Thursday, to the satisfaction of the city fathers.

The machinery for the new rolling mill at Paducah arrived last week. The establishment, when in operation, will give employment to 150 men.

The Bowling Green delegates to the railroad convention at Cromwell, who took passage on the steamer Warrior, were terribly frightened by the blowing of the steamer's whistle.

An act to charter a company to construct a railroad from Danville, Illinois, to Paducah, and an act to construct a bridge across the Ohio river at the latter place, have passed the Illinois House of Representatives.

On Sunday a drunken man named John Kinney demolished things generally in the Presbyterian church, in Elizabethtown, and shortly after attacked Rev. Mr. Morrison, of the Methodist church, with a knife, and cut him severely in the hand. He was finally lodged in jail.

A few days since a Mr. Wilder, his wife and two children attempted to cross the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry in a skiff. When nearly across the skiff was capsized, and Mrs. Wilder and the two children drowned. Mr. Wilder remained in the water holding on to the limb of a willow three or four hours, and was rescued by a small boy.

The case of Daily & Co. against Paine, involving some $4,000, which has been on trial in the Graves county court for several years, and which was tried again last week, was not decided. The jury could not agree. This is a suit against Paine for goods sold to him by Daily & Co. in the fall of 1860. Paine pleads that he never got the goods, and proves it. Daily & Co. prove that they not only sent the goods but that Paine received them. This is the case which has now been tried four times, the jury disagreeing every time.

The Paducah Herald says the sale of the railroad, on Monday last, comprehended only that portion of it lying in Kentucky; and on Thursday last the City Council of Paducah, the county court of McCracken county, and the board of directors of the railroad, all passed resolutions requesting the Legislature of the State to adopt such legislation as will empower the sale of that portion of the road lying in Tennessee, to the purchasers of the Kentucky portion of the road, so that immediate steps may be taken to place the road in efficient condition. This action is well taken, and we hope the Legislature will grant the request.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Montgomery, Ala., has a negro printer. He is from Iowa.

Tallahassee papers complain of a scarcity of labor in Florida.

Peach trees are blossoming at Grenada, Mississippi.

A letter for G. Goodloe, Louisville, Ky., is detained in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for failure to prepay postage.

A citizen of Warren county, Mississippi, is cultivating sparrows to be used in destroying the cotton worm.

In the lower House of the Arkansas Legislature there is said to be but one Democrat. He must have a good time voting in the minority.

A committee of citizens of Prince Edward, Va., are in Richmond, petitioning Gen. Stoneman to remove the county seat to Farmville.

A nail factory is to be established in Chattanooga, Tennessee, by Northern capitalists, as soon as they can get their charter.

The Tallahassee, Pensacola, and Georgia railroad is advertised to be sold on the 20th of March. The sale is ordered by the trustees of the State Internal Improvement fund.

A shooting affray occurred near Nolensville, Tenn., on Wednesday evening, between Patterson and Connell, which resulted in fatally wounding a bystander named James Phillips.

At the Radical Convention in Hancock county, East Tennessee, held last week, the delegates appointed to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Senter for Governor.

The Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Address before the Literary Societies of Washington College, Lexington, Va., at the Commencement in June.

There is a cow in Augusta county, Va., who trees squirrels equal to the best dog, and when the nut-cracker is treed, she bellows and paws the earth until the game is secured, or she is driven off.

Ritchie, who killed the sheriff and deputy sheriff of Pickens county, Ga., was pursued and overtaken by others, and in the effort to arrest him he killed two others, and was killed himself.

Two hands on a schooner lying near Skipton, went to sleep in the cabin a few nights ago and left a coal oil lamp burning without the glass chimney. In the morning the men were found dead.

A white man named William P. Perkins, who lived near Bachelor's Hall, in Pittsylvania county, Va., was frozen to death one night last week, while returning home from Danville. He was intoxicated, and it is supposed fell asleep where he was found dead.

The case of Mrs. Kirkpatrick vs. Reid is before the Davidson county, Tennessee, Circuit Court. This is a suit brought to recover about two thousand dollars for services alleged to have been rendered as housekeeper and governess for the period of twelve years.

The Nashville Banner says: "We have recently heard of several instances where planters in Alabama, Georgia, and even in the Southern counties of this State have plowed up magnificent "stands" of wheat for the purpose of putting the ground in cotton."

James Allen Pearson, who is in his 106th year, passed through Jacksonville, Ala., a few days ago, from Mississippi, on a visit to relatives in Alabama. He was accompanied by his daughter, aged fifty years, the youngest of sixteen children.

The Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel says: The heaviest rain known in this country for years came upon us on the 8th and 9th instant. According to the gauge kept at the United States Hospital it fell more densely than ever before, and in double the quantity, since 1866—two inches of rain falling in the time named.

By a private letter from a friend in New Orleans, says the Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel, we learn that General Sherman is now in that city—having refused all military demonstration—and that there is no doubt but that place is being fitted up for rendezvousing a large army for a descent on Mexico.

A [illegible] Ballentine, of Richmond, and Pink [illegible], of Norfolk, Va., two frail sisters, fought [illegible] last Thursday, in strict accordance with the rules of the P. R. Essie won [illegible] in two rounds. During the first round the bottle-holders, Sue Bevins and Mary Burns, [illegible]. A large crowd witnessed the [illegible].

The Atlanta (Georgia) New Era, of Saturday, says that on that morning the Government held a big sale of condemned horses, which prevented a quorum in the House of Representatives after 11 o'clock A. M., many members being absent, which probably cost the State over a thousand dollars."

The Lynchburg (Va.) News learns that the Rev. Hugh Roy Scott, a prominent minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is collecting materials for the history of the celebrated division of General Pickett, which immortalized its name during the late war by many deeds of chivalric daring on nearly all the battle-fields in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged.

A prominent druggist of Nashville has been arrested on the charge of keeping and selling explosive oil, which did not bear the fire test required by law. Col. Grant, inspector of oils in that city, under a recent enacted municipal ordinance, states that he has discovered oils on sale as low as 70 and 80 degrees fahrenheit, which is some 20 or 30 degrees below the standard required by law.

In Texas the castor bean is a large and profitable crop, and the cultivation every year increasing. Between cotton (half a million bales), corn (an immense crop), and an almost boundless range of cattle, Texas is one of the most remarkable States in the Union, and destined to unsurpassed prosperity. The cry, therefore, is for free government and down with the carpet-baggers, who do so much not to promote but check prosperity. India produces the castor bean in abundance and in perfection, but just as good crops can be raised in Texas. The increased supply so far has only increased the demand.

The West Florida Commercial, of the 30th ult., gives an account of a love-sick swain, attached to one of the Peruvian iron-clads lying off the Warrington navy yard, endeavoring to gain the shore where his "Hero" doubtless sighingly awaited his coming. Finding, however, that swimming with his clothes on was not such an easy matter as his ardent passion had caused him to believe, he was glad to avail himself of a channel buoy, to which he clung and cried for assistance. He was picked up by a boat from the fleet, and taken back to his cheerless quarters on the iron-clad. Perhaps there is no place in the world more infested by those savage monsters, sharks—man-eaters—than the waters between Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, and the Navy yard on the main land; and the daring of Leander, who swam the Hellespont to see his love, pales before that of this bold sailor, who to spend an hour with his sweetheart, braved not only the danger of the water, which there flows very swiftly, but ran the risk of furnishing a meal for a shark.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Attendance—Special Chancellor for Louisville—The Tobacco Bill in the Senate—Lobby Accessions—Afternoon Sessions, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1869.

THE ATTENDANCE TO-DAY.

Both Senate and House were this morning fuller than I have seen them for some time. Let us hope that during the remainder of the session no cause will be given for complaint in regard to meager attendance in either House. In this connection I should perhaps mention that some of my legislative friends, who have from the first day of the session been almost if not constantly in their seats, feel somewhat aggrieved that by implication they may be considered as included among those upon whom my strictures have been made from time to time on account of non-attendance. It affords me sincere pleasure to certify to the fact that such gentlemen have done their whole duty by their constituents and the Commonwealth; and as the daily record of the proceedings shows who were present and who absent with or without cause, the people can be at no difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion as to the members who are entitled to their trust.

SPECIAL CHANCELLOR FOR LOUISVILLE.

The bill providing for the election of a special Chancellor for Louisville occupied the attention of the House for the greater part of the morning. Several amendments were submitted and many speeches made *pro* and *con*, a report of which will be furnished by the COURIER-JOURNAL's phonographic reporter. The bill was finally adopted by a very large

REVENUE BILL.

An important bill in relation to the collection of revenue was reported by the accomplished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and, after occupying the attention of the House for an hour or two, was still undisposed of at the hour of adjournment.
vote.

THE TOBACCO BILL.

In the Senate to-day the special committee to whom was referred the bill regulating the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville, together with the several amendments thereto, submitted what was understood to be a compromise report. A great deal of discussion took place upon this report, which, though not so objectionable as the original bill, is open to serious exceptions. Dr. Standiford, the vigilant and excellent member from Jefferson, boldly entered the lists, and in behalf of his constituency and the tobacco-growers moved such amendments as he deemed conducive to the public interest. Nor were his labors without effect. In two instances he succeeded in having the provisions of the bill changed in most important particulars. As amended, the bill was finally passed by the Senate. So conclusive in the mind of your correspondent are the reasons why the present law should remain unchanged, that he predicts with confidence the rejection by the House of the Senate bill for the regulation of the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE DELEGATION.

Last evening, quite an accession was made to the lobby representation by the arrival of the train from Louisville. Distinguishable among the new comers were Colonel Henry Dent, W. K. Thomas, John S. Cain, and J. Hon. Price, and others whom I could mention. Perhaps, not unnaturally, the first impulse of some, on seeing these Louisville notabilities, was to inquire what deep scheme, political or otherwise, it was that had called so distinguished a convocation to Frankfort; but I am persuaded that the intentions of the gentlemen in question are perfectly innocent and harmless, and that, if they have any views to advance connected with the action of the Legislature, these views are eminently laudable and entirely compatible with the interests of the Commonwealth and of the people at large.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

In accordance with a resolution of the House that body holds its first afternoon session to-day. Your correspondent, though he could not but be much attached to the society of many of the intellectual and agreeable gentlemen who compose the present General Assembly, is, probably, as tired of the session, and as anxious for its termination as any of them can be; and if, therefore, these afternoon sessions will really facilitate legislation he most cordially approves of them; but if, on the contrary, by preventing the due conference and consultation of committees they have the effect rather of retarding than hastening business, the movement is certainly an ill-advised one. Every one familiar with the business of legislation knows that a great part, and an indispensable parts of the work is done in committee. There bills are, if I may use the expression, licked into shape. There heterogeneous and conflicting elements are reduced to a concrete and homogenous form. Without its various committees the Legislature would be a most unmanageable and contrary body. Without its committees, the Legislature would take five times as long to dispose of any given amount of legislation, and would not dispose of it half as well. I take it, therefore, as an indication that the important work of the session has been deliberated upon and matured in committee, at least, so far as that body is concerned, that the House has resolved upon holding afternoon sessions.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On Friday last Mr. Campion, having been unavoidably absent for several days, and it seeming probable that his absence would be still further prolonged, Representative Downing asked for and obtained in his behalf an indefinite leave of absence. In the published report of the legislative proceedings it is announced that the leave was obtained for Mr. Camp, of Louisville, instead of Mr. Campion. Mr. B. F. Camp, who is Dr. Green's successor from the Fourth district, and who, by the way, is an exceedingly promising young Representative, has no idea of losing a day of the session. This morning Mr. Camp made his first legislative speech upon the Louisville Chancery bill, and, though short, it was very pointed and business-like. It gives me pleasure to add that that trustworthy Representative Pat. Campion is again in his place.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Martin—Religion—A House bill for the benefit of the trustees of the Providence church, in the county of Mercer. Passed.

Mr. Swigert—Same—A House bill for the benefit of the trustees of the churches composing the Logan circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Amended and passed.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A bill to change the time of holding the Franklin county court. Provides that said court shall be holden on the first Monday of each month. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend section 1, article 2, chapter 90, of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Mr. Leslie—Select Committee to whom was referred a bill to regulate the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville—Reported a bill with sundry amendments, which had been unanimously agreed upon in committee.

Said bill differed from the amendment proposed by Mr. Chandler in this regard, that warehousemen may charge 50 cents per month storage after any hogshead of tobacco shall have been once sold and shall have remained in warehouse three months; changes the number of inspectors to three, and the number of weighers to five, and makes their term of office begin on the 1st of March and extend to the 1st of November, or until a successor be appointed.

Mr. Standiford proposed to strike out 3 as the number of inspectors and insert 4 in lieu thereof, which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler moved to reduce the number of weighers to 4. Rejected.

By this bill the amount allowed for samples is reduced from ten pounds to six pounds.

Mr. Standiford proposed to change this provision, and insert eight pounds instead of six, which was rejected, and the amendment as proposed by the committee was adopted.

The bill also provides that the seller of tobacco, when auctioned off at warehouse, may except to the sale of the same by paying all charges save commission. Adopted.

The compensation for proprietors of warehouses is fixed at three dollars per hogshead and one per cent. for collecting and paying over.

Mr. Standiford moved to insert three dollars and fifty cents in lieu of three dollars, which motion was rejected, and the proposed amendment adopted.

The bill is, moreover, so amended as to cause two dollars on a hogshead to be paid by the purchaser, and the remainder by the seller, and also makes proprietors liable for the acts of their agents and servants, and does not make it compulsory on planter to have his tobacco stored or sold at said warehouse, changes the compensation of inspector and weigher to seventy-two cents on each hogshead, instead of eighty cents, the amount now paid.

The bill compels the personal performance of duty by weighers and inspectors.

The bill makes the tobacco year commence hereafter on the 1st of November, and the compensation to inspectors and weighers thereafter shall be 66 cents on the hogshead instead, of 72 cents.

And the bill, as amended, was then engrossed, read the third time, and passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A resolution providing for testing the constitutionality of the civil rights bill.

It was moved to postpone until Thursday, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Bruner, Cardwell, Chandler, Cosby, Gardner, Leslie, Lindsay, Lytle, Parker, Spalding, Swigert, Turner, Vories, and Winfrey—15.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson,) Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Carlisle, Clarke, Cooke, Field, Garriott, Martin, Thompson, and Vallandingham—12.

This postponement was made that Senator Baker (now absent) might be present; as he desired to be heard on this question.

An act to repeal section 24, chapter 80, title "real estate," of the Revised Statutes. Rejected.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Thomson—A bill to repeal all acts or parts of acts authorizing the trustees of the town of Winchester to grant coffeehouse licenses. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Lyttle—A bill to prevent the carrying and use of concealed deadly weapons in Kentucky. Religion.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Made his report, and the bills embodied therein were signed by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed sundry enrolled bills originating in the Senate.

Mr. Winfrey—A bill to authorize the trustees of Columbia to appropriate money for a schoolhouse. Education.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Holland, of the Christian church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Phelps.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted Messrs. Blue and Conkwright.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. McKenzie—To incorporate the "Colored Benevolent Society of Hopkinsville."

Mr. Ogilvie—To repeal an act to amend art. 3, chap. 48, of the Revised Statutes, approved October 3, 1861, and to regulate the number of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, and to fix the mode of their appointment and their term of office.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The House then took up the bill to authorize the election of a Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court when the Chancellor is absent or is interested in a cause.

Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* Whenever, from any cause, the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court shall not be in attendance at any term day of said court, the members of the bar present may, on motion of one of their number, elect a Chancellor pro tem.; and thereupon the clerk of said court shall administer to him the same oath of office required to be taken by the Chancellor, and shall enter his election upon the order book of said court; and the Chancellor pro tem. so elected shall serve as such, and discharge all of the duties of said office until the Chancellor shall return and resume his duties.

Sec. 2. Whenever the Chancellor of said court, or any Chancellor pro tem. of said court, shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, the parties may agree upon a Chancellor to try such cause, or failing so to agree, a special Chancellor shall be elected by the bar at any term day of said court, who shall take the oath of office, and his election be entered of record, after which he shall discharge the duties of Chancellor in such cause.

Sec. 3. Any causes submitted for trial to any Chancellor pro tem., and remaining in his hands undecided when the Chancellor resumes his duties, may be decided by such Chancellor pro tem.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Davis offered the following amendment, viz:

Provided. That said Chancellor pro tem. shall receive no greater compensation, out of the State treasury, than circuit judges pro tem. are allowed by law and shall only receive it where circuit judges pro tem. would be entitled thereto.

Mr. Chenault offered the following amendment to the amendment, viz:

Provided further, That the pro. tem. Chancellor shall be paid out of the salary of the regular Chancellor, unless said Chancellor is absent not by his own procurement; and the order of the court making said allowance shall state the reason of the absence of the Chancellor.

Mr. Perkins moved the previous question. Adopted—yeas, 47; nays, 29.

Mr. Chenault's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Davis was then rejected—yeas, 38; nays, 38.

Dr. Davis' amendment was then adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Browne offered the following as an engrossed ryder, which the Speaker declared out of order, viz:

That if the regular Chancellor shall not attend within three months after the passage of this act, and resume his duties, then a pro tem. Chancellor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Jefferson county, on a day to be fixed by the Governor, and shall hold his office during the term of the present Chancellor, and shall preside in all cases where the regular Chancellor is absent or cannot preside.

Upon the question being taken "shall the decision of the Speaker be the judgment of the House?" it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 66; nays, 6.

The bill was then passed—yeas 58, nays 23.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message from the Governor, announcing that he had signed sundry bills.

RESPONSE FROM AUDITOR.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Auditor to a resolution of the House requesting him "to report to this House the amount of funds, if any, in his hands belonging to the old Bank of Kentucky, or grown out of its operations, and whether it belongs to the State, in whole or in part, or to individual stockholders," which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Banks.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. A. Kendall and Spalding, and appropriately referred.

SENATE BILL.

An act for the benefit of the city of Dayton, in Campbell county. Passed.

REVENUE LAWS.

The House then took up the bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonweath, together with the pending amendments.

The amendment pending was to strike out the 3d section of the bill, but before any vote was taken the House took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

House Discussion on a Bill Providing for the Purchase of a Treatise on Pleading, Prepared Under the Civil Code of Kentucky by John E. Newman.

[Special Phonographic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1869.

MR. ALLNUT—Mr. Speaker: I have no desire to make a speech upon the bill before the House. It seeks an object similar to that of a like bill which was before the House at the last session. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and action was taken by them, but from some cause or other the bill failed to pass, and this winter it comes again to us. The committee have reported favorably upon the bill in an expression of opinion that it ought to pass. It is now before the House for its action. For my own part, I believe it is a book of merit, and that it is a book that the Legislature ought to purchase as an assistance to the publication of a valuable legal work. They have done so in the case of Harlan's and Monroe's Digest, with Myer's supplement, and in fact I believe it has been the custom of the Legislature of Kentucky to always extend this assistance to gentlemen who have devoted a great deal of valuable time in the preparation of legal works.

Sir, it appears from the several acts making the subscription that the following books wer subscribed for before publication: Myers' Code Myers' Digest, Stanton's Revised Statutes, Morehead and Brown's Digest, Littel and Swigert's Digest, the Decision of the Court of Appeals. It will be distinctly remembered that Cofer's Digest was subscribed for before publication, and I believe upon investigation it will be found that all of the other books were subscribed for before they were published.

Judge Newman has been for years preparing this book, has spent valuable time in its preparation, and he simply asks that you will grant to him the same assistance that has ever been extended to gentlemen who have written books of like merit. He has the indorsement of the Court of Appeals and the almost unanimous bar of Kentucky. We have every evidence that the work is a meritorious one and I think it is our duty to extend the assistance desired by the gentleman in the purchase of this book. Now, sir, I know that there is, as it were, a wheel within a wheel that is to defeat the measure, but, sir, upon a measure of this character we should look to its merits—look to the book itself, and see whether or not there is any merit in it. If Judge Newman has written a book that is necessarily demanded by the laws of the State of Kentucky, then it is our duty to extend this assistance to him for preparing it for the State of Kentucky. It is a book, sir, that will be of great advantage not only to the practitioner at the bar, but also to students. It simplifies, as it were, the Code, and makes it more easily understood. No one will deny that there are provisions in the Code of Practice that numerous constructions can be placed upon, and are so ambiguous that some of the most profound lawyers are at a loss to interpret their meaning. This book greatly simplifies and systematizes the Code, and I hope the members of this body will consider the merits of the work and will extend to Judge Newman that assistance which I believe his cause justly demands at our hands.

MR. DAVIS—Mr. Speaker: I do not consider that the precedents of the State have any bearing in this case whatever. As far as the decisions of the Court of Appeals is concerned, we have them in the reports of the Appellate Court. As for indorsing the views of Judge Newman as embraced in the bill, we are asked to do a thing that the Legislature has never done before. It has never aided a private individual in spreading his own views. Now, in regard to this, what does the opinion of Judge Newman amount to? Does the gentleman suppose that disputed points will be settled by what Judge Newman says? Why should he settle this matter any better than any other lawyer in the State? Why, sir, we may be called upon hereafter to purchase the work of some able lawyer of equal knowledge with Judge Newman whose views are not conclusive. There may be ambiguities in the Code, but they must be settled by the proper court, and it is my opinion that it is entirely unnecessary to make this purchase of Judge Newman or Judge anybody else.

MR. REED—Mr. Speaker: As far as I am concerned, I do not expect any pecuniary benefit from the passage of this bill; but, sir, I do not think we should hesitate about granting this aid simply because Mr. Newman is to be benefited. He has made this book, and it has received the commendation of the ablest lawyers of the State as a valuable one. It is to us what Chitty is to the common law; and who is going to fall out with Chitty or Blackstone on the common law? Why, sir, it would be sacrilege. Mr. Newman comes indorsed by the Court of Appeals and some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. The bar of Louisville have almost unanimously indorsed it as one of the best books of the age. Some object and say that Mr. Newman is a Radical, and that no Radical can tell the truth. Now, sir, that is not the question. Is the book worthy? That's the point about it. Will it facilitate the practice in Kentucky, and aid the litigant in getting his rights in due season, and not have him crippled by spending all he has in the courts of the Commonwealth. I think it will, and for this reason it will be a benefit. It has nothing to do with the man at all; nothing in the world. I put it upon the merits of the book alone, and I take it for granted that it is a good book, because we have it so announced from the highest legal ability of the State. We have only two questions to ask—first, is the book worthy of publication? and second, can Mr. Newman publish it himself without sacrifice? If these two questions be answered I can only see one duty, and that is to aid him.

MR. BROWNE—Mr. Speaker: I did not intend to say anything upon this question but merely to vote upon it; but in answer to my friend from Larue I desire to say a few words. I will venture to say, sir, that although this book comes so highly recommended it has not been read by one lawyer in a hundred. I am satisfied that none have read it, and hence the recommendation is nothing. The gentleman says we should patronize the work because it resembles the works of Chitty and Blackstone. It is very true that they wrote legal works, sir, but they were published as private enterprises, not supported by parliament, and worked their way into the legal profession in both England and America upon their own intrinsic merits. Let Judge Newman do the same. I have no faith in buying books at an expense of thousands of dollars from an author who has decided as a Judge that a man cannot be acquitted from charge of murder on a plea of insanity, unless it can be proved that he had committed murder before.

[Judge Pilcher here called for the decision, and Mr. Browne read the decision from 4th Metcalf in the case of Commonwealth vs. Scott.—REPORTER.]

The bill was tabled—ayes 35, nays 25.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ This, Wednesday, morning at 10 o'clock, Morris, Southwick & Co., sell at auction an excellent lot of merchant tailor fixtures, at the store formerly occupied by H. Deppen, No. 144 Main street, near National Hotel.

First of the Season!—

POTOMAC SHAD!!

Just received at RUFER'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Fifth street, between Main and Market.
CHARLES RUFER, Proprietor.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

☞ Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. The great virtue claimed for it, and wherein consists its superiority over all other known remedies, is in the fact that the cure is permanent. The chills once broken do not return.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ A sterling silver hunting-case watch, warranted one year, for $12 at Wellman's Exchange and Loan Office, 134 Third street. fe14 dtf

☞ Gold ladies' watches half price, at Wellman's. fe14 dtf

☞ **The grand display of fine Bird Cages and Birds at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, House Furnishers, 82 Fourth street, will repay any one to call and look at them. Our stock of housefurnishing goods is complete.**
fe14 deod3t

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

COLGATE & CO.'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP is recommended by consumers and dealers. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.
f12 eodim

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at
FRANK MADDEN'S,
f13dlm 105 West Jefferson.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

MARRIED.

BELL—BOSWELL—In Evansville, Ind., at the residence of A. G. Torian, by the Rev. S. Borford, Jan. 27, 1869, W. A. BELL and ELLEN BOSWELL, both of Paducah, Ky.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

The Great Serial Story.

Charles Reade's Great Story,

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE,

Will be commenced in the March number of the

GALAXY!

Ready Friday, Feb. 19.

The March number will contain a supplement, 100 pages in all. It is the largest and best monthly magazine published.

The March number will contain articles by John S. C. Abbott, Justin McCarthy, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Eugene Benson, Richard Grant White, Dr. John C. Draper, C. W. Elliott, Pierre Blot, and others.

The Galaxy is about as near perfection as anything can be.—[New Haven Daily Register.

The reported increase in the circulation of the Galaxy is hardly to be wondered at, for it is certainly the best of American magazines.—[Buffalo Express.

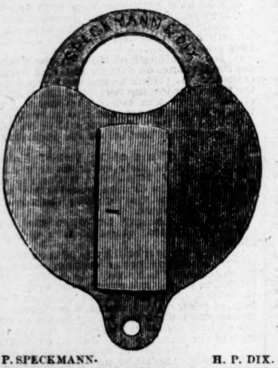
Price 35 cents per number: $4 per year.

Now is the time to subscribe.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

fe17 eod2

EAGLE LOCK WORKS.



H. P. SPECKMANN. H. P. DIX.
SPECKMANN & DIX,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Builders & Railroad
HARDWARE!
101 Green St., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Also, manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c. fe17 d6

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNER, BRO. & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for general use), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use), very low for cash.

We ask our patrons, manufacturers, and the public in want of Coal to call and see us at the old stand of Olmstead & O'Connor.

OFFICES—86 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. fe17 d3m

TRUNKS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT BRENNAN & DUFFICY'S, S.E. cor. Fourth & Main sts., under National Hotel.

WE would respectfully invite the especial attention of the traveling public and dealers generally to our large and splendid stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Ladies' Satchels, &c., of our own manufacture, which we are prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail, cheaper than any house in this city or Cincinnati. Country merchants are invited to call and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Trunks made to order. Repairing done at short notice.
fe17 WeFr&Sulm BRENNAN & DUFFICY.

FALLS CITY Vinegar Factory.
AUG. HORSTMAN,
77 FOURTH ST.

BEST quality of Wine, Cider, and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels. fe17 eod3m

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. j22 d3m

C. COGGESHALL,
Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
Special attention is called to my
Felt Roofing,
Which is FIRE-PROOF, and more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings, and takes the place of Shingles.
All persons having TIN, IRON, or METAL ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use
COGGESHALL'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT.
All kinds of ROOFING MATERIALS for sale.
ja9 dtf

SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
ja28 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby. L. SPIES.

APRIL ELECTION.

CITY AUDITOR.

J. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. j31 dim*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja30 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

NOTICES.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.
d9 dtf J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Important to Builders.

MANTELS & GRATES.

The Most Complete Assortment in the West Manufactured by

COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.

WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized Iron Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices; also, Marbleized Slate Mantels of every variety of color and style. Our Enameled and Plain Grates are all of the latest and most approved patterns known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cheapness have no equal in the market.

BUILDERS,

And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interest by examining our stock of Mantels and Grates before making contracts, as we are satisfied we can furnish a more beautiful, cheaper and durable mantel than can possibly be made of wood.
COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.,
fe16 dim No. 153 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Great Bargains
—AT—
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ FOURTH STREET.

1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Bands;
1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Insertions;
500 Corsets with whalebone from $1 to $4;
Alexandre Kid Gloves $1 50.
Darned Reviere in great variety;
Embr'd Bands and Sleeves, 75c to $1.
Also, to close out,
500 Embroidered Double Bands;
1,000 Colored Embroidered Skirt Bands,
At less than importers' prices. at
fe14 d6 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

POTOMAC SHAD!
New Tomatoes,
Cucumbers, Cauliflowers
And other Luxuries received daily at
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
Third st., bet. Main and Market.
fe14 dtf

Opening of Spring Trade,
1869.
L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY, STRAW, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 171 Main Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth, north side.

WE would respectfully advise the Trade that we are now and will be daily receiving our Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Flowers, &c. We will constantly keep on hand Straw Goods of every description and style; also Trimmed Hats, a general line; in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of Millinery Goods pertaining to the trade. To the above we have added a general stock of Fancy and Domestic Notions, such as Dress Trimmings, Parasols, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. To this we call your special attention, and will offer all above goods to the trade at the very lowest Eastern prices. Thanking our old friends and patrons for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. & G. BRONNER & CO.
Prompt attention will be paid to orders. fe13 dim

St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

FOR parties wishing a desirable place to board this house offers superior inducements. The grounds connected with it are large and elegant, affording a splendid play-ground for children and making it the coolest resort during the summer to be found in the city. To persons doing business in the city, and wishing with their families to escape the heat and dust, this house is peculiarly adapted. Charges moderate.
ALLEN & CHOLLAR, Proprietors.
Street cars for the city pass the door every 10 minutes. fe14 SuWe&Fr2m

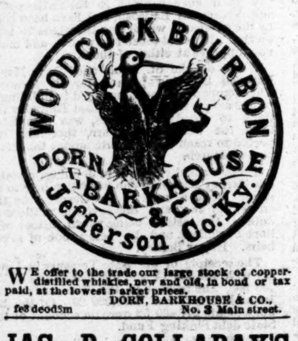
Louisville Standard Scale Works.
RANKIN, FRIES & CO.
(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis),
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter, and Platform
SCALES,
BRASS & IRON BEAMS,
Steamboat, Warehouse, & all other kinds of Trucks,
AND
STORE WAGONS, SKIDS, &c.,
No. 89 Sixth Street,
Bet. Market & Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Repairing of Scales and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. fe10 deod3m

SADDLERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN REID, 190 Main street, CINCINNATI, O., has for sale a large assortment of Plantation, Plow, and Wagon Harness, and an extensive assortment of Saddles, Collars, &c., suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Selling cheap for cash. fe7 d21&w8

NOTICE.
J. H. COLSTON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Trimmings, Corsets, Worsteds, Brushes, Combs, &c.,
NO. 165 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut, Bamberger & Bloom Block. fe5 deod3m

WOODCOCK BOURBON
Pure Copper Whisky.


WOODCOCK BOURBON
DORN BARKHOUSE & CO.
Jefferson Co. Ky.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices.
DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
fe8 deod3m No. 3 Main street.

JAS. R. GOLLADAY'S
Twentieth
GIFT ENTERPRISE

PADUCAH, Ky., February 22, 1869. 7,000 tickets, and every one a prize! No blanks! Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, Louisville, and at my bookstore, in Bowling Green, Ky., bookstores at Paducah, and of local agents throughout the country, or by mail, inclosing $1 for a single ticket, or six tickets for $5.

EXTRA
LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Five hundred dollars in Greenbacks	$500
Henry Smith's fine Saddle and Harness Horse (has taken $500 in premiums)	300
Open Buggy	[illegible]
Lady's Hunting-case Diamond Watch	100
Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	100
Fine Rep Silk Dress Pattern	75
Suit Clothes, made to order	50
Set of Furniture	[illegible]
Sewing Machine (Wheeler & Wilson's)	[illegible]
Silk Dress	[illegible]
Silk Dress	[illegible]
Fine Double-barreled Shot Gun	[illegible]
Stub-twist Rifle	75
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine	[illegible]

$100, payable in tickets next drawing. 30 Watches from $30 to $50; 10 Poplin Dress Patterns, worth from $20 to $40; 10 pair of heavy Blankets at $14 each; 10 Coverlets at $10 each; and a number of other prizes, consisting of Books, Dry Goods, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, etc.

For orders by mail address J. R. GOLLADAY, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Periodicals, Musical Instruments and Sheet Music,
fe8 dlawtd&w1 Bowling Green, Ky.

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d30 34 Fourth street.

INSURANCE.

Annual Statement of the Condition of the Atlas Mutual Life Ins. Co., of St. Louis, Mo.,

ON the 1st of January, 1869, made to Auditor of State of Kentucky, in compliance with laws of that State:

Name and Location—Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Amount of capital stock is	$150,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up is	150,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$8,694 87
Five Missouri State Bonds $1,000 each, value	4,550 00
Eight St. Louis City Bonds $1,000 " "	7,040 00
Bills Receivable	1,836 94
Loans on Call	1,700 00
Real Estate Loans	142,228 55
Furniture Account	4,083 83
Premium Account Note	104,089 63
Deferred Payments (cash)	11,127 42
Due from Agents (cash)	32,013 62
Due for reinsurance from other companies	2,883 83
Double liability stockholders	150,000 00
	$491,238 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Double Liability	150,000 00
Interest Account	10,712 00
Deposit	3,953 31
Reinsurance Fund (computed by Hon. Elizur Wright)	128,595 71
	$443,259 02
Surplus	$48,029 07
Losses adjusted and not due (paid in Jan'y)	7,000 00
Losses payment resisted—cause fraud	3,000 00
Number Policies in force	1,270
Amount Insured	$3,791,300
The greatest amount on any one single life	$10,000

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
County of St. Louis. }

Charles A. Mantz, President, and James R. Macbeth, Secretary of Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete statement of the condition of the above named company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
CHARLES A. MANTZ, President.
JAMES R. MACBETH, Secy.

{SEAL} Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of January, 1869.
S. PAIT RAWLE,
Commissioner for Kentucky.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1, 1869. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Merchants' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TO the Auditor of State of Kentucky, JANUARY 1, 1869:

Amount of capital stock paid up is ... $200,000 00

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in bank	$43,246 48
U. S. 5-20, 10-40 and 6 per cent. bonds	110,750 00
Connecticut, Michigan and other State and city bonds	54,300 00
New York city, Hartford and Boston bank stocks	86,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	184,500 00
Interest accrued on same	5,845 91
Amount of actual available assets	$484,642 34

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted but not due	$12,330 44
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	10,525 00
Losses resisted by the company	7,500 00
Amount required to remove all outstanding risks at 50 per cent	168,858 82
Amount of liabilities against the company, excluding capital stock	$198,914 26

As per original on file with the Auditor of State, at Frankfort, and copy with the Clerk of Jefferson County Court, at Louisville, Ky.
W. S. VERNON & CO. Agents,
fe10 d12 No. 157 West Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Comp'y
OF NEW YORK,

AS per original on file with Clerk of Jefferson County Court, made to Auditor of Kentucky, December 31, 1868:

Receipts during the year 1868	$2,265,310 29
Disbursements during the year 1868	1,180,753 65
Assets	5,367,537 59

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.

- Smallest ratio of mortality.
- Expenses less than any cash company.
- Liberal modes of payments of premiums.
- Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
- Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
- All kinds of nonforfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
- Policies incontestible.
- All endowment policies and the nonforfeiting life policies nonforfeitable after one payment.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividends:

Policies Issued in 1865, Only 4 Years Ago.

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium paid.	Added to policy.	Total am't policy.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,848	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period. ATWOOD, WAGGENER & CO., Agts.,
fe9 d12 Office 111 Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
ENTERPRISE
Fire and Marine Insurance Comp'y,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868,

MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the company is Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is	$1,000,000
The amount of capital stock paid up is	220,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in course of transmission from agents		$118,347 77
Real estate unincumbered		153,130 00
Debts due the company secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth 100 to 500 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying		44,948 87
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying		870,909 43
Debts due the company for premiums		25,307 01
The bonds and stocks owned by the company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 bonds	$40,000 00	43,350 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds	60,000 00	63,375 00
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	20,000 00	14,200 00
Cincinnati wrecking boat stock	4,000 00	3,500 00
Total assets of the company		$1,337,368 82

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	$44,904 55
Losses unadjusted	37,000 00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	24,327 12
All other claims against the company	1,379 59
Total liabilities	$107,621 26

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
International Insurance Company,
—OF THE—
City of New York,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868.

THE name of the company is "International Insurance Company." It is located in the city of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is		$500,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is		500,000
The assets of the company are as follows:		
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$37,433 32
Real estate unincumbered		None
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 bonds, par value	$526,500	
U. S. 10-40 bonds, par value	104,000	
U. S. 6 per cent. 30-year bonds	215,000	
Virginia State bonds	37,100	
New York county bonds	8,500	
	$891,100	
Market value		903,432 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages, being the first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned		8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured		192,300 00
Debts for premiums		21,892 99
All other securities		14,433 93
Total assets		$1,177,492 74

LIABILITIES.

Amounts due or not due to banks or other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	None
Losses adjusted and losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	155,797 90
All other claims against the company	19,838 10
Total liabilities	$175,636 00

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Olmstead & O'Connor is dissolved this day (Feb. 9, 1869,) by mutual consent, Charles and Charles A. Olmstead withdrawing. The business will hereafter be conducted by James O'Connor, Brother & Co. All unsettled accounts of the firm of Olmstead & O'Connor will be settled by Charles Olmstead or James O'Connor, at their old stand.
fe17 d1m OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Thome & Thierman has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Thome, Jr., retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by H. W. Thierman & Co., who will open and continue the business at No. 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, by the 1st of March.
Feb. 10, 1869. feb14 d8 JACOB THOME, Jr., H. W. THIERMAN.

In retiring from the heretofore existing firm of Thome & Thierman, I return my sincere thanks to our friends and patrons, and commend Messrs. Thierman & Co., to the same confidence and patronage which have heretofore been extended to the house.
fe13 dtmbl JACOB THOME, JR.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. HOBLITZELL, J. W. TERRY.
Witness: W. T. HOBLITZELL.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1869. fe12 d12*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold at greatly reduced prices (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction sale will be held for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.

Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,

Cave Hill Marble Works,

next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS,
ja31 dtf FLA. CARDONI.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Gosles & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.
WM. HUGHES,
J. W. GOSLEE,
JNO. B. TAGGART,
de10d3m&w13 GEO. W. TARLETON.

Copartnership Notice.

JOSEPH GLASER is admitted as a partner in the Louisville Steam Stone Works, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, dating from the 1st day of January, 1869. The name and style of the new firm is Macdonald, Schuler & Co.
OWEN MACDONALD,
GEORGE SCHULER,
ja15dim JOSEPH GLASER.

JOHN WALLACE,

THE patentee of the celebrated Fire-Grate, has removed his office to that of Muldoon, Bullett & Co., south side of Green street, between Third and Fourth. Practical mechanics always prepared to set his patent grates. fe8 eod*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to the Public.

I HAVE this day taken the agency for the Cincinnati Daily Commercial, and will receive subscriptions at the usual rates. All subscribers to Shaft & Co. will be continued on application to
JAS. A. MELVIN,
176 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut.

Brick Kiln.

HOFFMAN'S PATENT BRICK KILN, of which 400 are now in successful operation, saves two-thirds of fuel, and burns Brick, Terra Cotta, Lime, etc., uniform. Patent rights for sale by
C. E. GLACIUS, Ag't for the West,
f17&20 323 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

Ducks, Awnings, &c.

12 BALES Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Mt. Vernon Ducks;
4 " 4-inch 12-oz. RockyMountain "
4 " Ravens;
10 " 7-8 Osnaburs, assorted brands;
4 cases blue and white Cordis Awning Stripes;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe17 d12&w2 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Grain Bags.

40 BALES 2, 2¼, and 3 bushel Stark Bags received and for sale JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe17 d12&w2 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Plaids and Stripes.

10 CASES Georgia plaid Osnaburgs;
3 " Tennessee "
3 " Texas "
2 " Park Mills "
2 " Rappahannock Stripes;
2 " Caledonia "
2 " Wamsutta Mills Plaids;
2 " Maryland "
2 " Ogeechee "
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe17 d12&w2 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Magdalina Haag }
vs. }
Lewis Rosa, &c. }

THE creditors of John Haag, deceased, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate, and they are required to present their claims to me, authenticated according to law, on or before the 1st day of March, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH,
f16 d3&w2 Commissioner.

Hops! Hops!

I HAVE in store 54 bales Northern Hops, consigned to a gentleman here, who is not a dealer, and a great bargain can be had for the entire lot.
J. C. BUCKLES,
Moorman & Co.'s Building,
f14 d6 3d door above Galt House.

Canned Goods.

400 BXS. Cove Oysters,
100 bxs Peaches, Damsons, &c.,
50 bxs Yarmouth Corn,
50 bxs Maryland Corn,
200 bxs Tomatoes.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Coffee.

450 BAGS Fair to Prime Rio,
Just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Nails.

1000 KEGS Pittsburgh,
300 kegs Wheeling.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Caution.

TO guard against any further misrepresentations, we would inform our friends and the public in general that we have not been engaged in business on Fourth street since August 16, 1866, but are holding forth at No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Third and Fourth, south side, where we shall be pleased to see our friends. J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
j24 deodim Dealers in China, Glass, & Queensware.

Potatoes, &c.

500 BBLS choice Michigan R. potatoes;
1,000 bbls Northern Peachblow "
200 bbls Goodrich "
50 bbls White Sprouts;
10,000 lbs dried peaches and apples;
50 bbls choice green apples;
In store and for sale by C. H. HEWITT & CO.,
j15 deodim 95 West Main, bet. Third & Fourth sts.

Removal.

DOCTOR JOHN B. RICHARDSON has removed his office from No. 153 Third street, opposite the postoffice, to No. 271 north side Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, "Bainbridge's row." j19 eodim

Employment.

30 ENERGETIC middle-aged men to sell the new improved Grover & Baker Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines.
To suitable parties liberal terms and splendid territory offered in various parts of Kentucky. Call on or address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
136 Fourth street,
fe11 d6 Masonic Temple, Louisville.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. S. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file their claims with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days.
Feb. 16, 1869—fe11 dtf K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN SECURITY BANK, }
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3, 1869. }

IN consequence of the incessant and urgent demand of many parties who desire to become holders of stock in the German Security Bank, the Board of Directors have determined to avail themselves of a portion of their chartered privileges and increase the capital stock of said bank five hundred shares, or fifty thousand dollars. Subscription books for this purpose will be opened at the office of the bank from the 4th to the 20th of the present month, both days inclusive, when subscriptions can be made, and will be received in accordance with the terms and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board.
fe4 dtfe20 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Cannel Coal!

WE have just received a stock of the best Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price; also, a large stock of the best Pittsburg Coal. Orders have prompt attention.
KENNEDY & IRWIN,
fe3 d1m 104 Third street.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 34 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.
P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja29 dtf

Removal.

J. H. RYAN & STARS, dealers in leather and shoe findings, have removed from No. 37 Fourth st. to No. 253 north side Main st., one door below corner Seventh. fe5 d12&w4

Louisville Chancery Court.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1869.

Kentucky Insurance Company }
vs. }
C. W. Osburn, &c. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the aforesaid Company that the time of receiving proof of their claims has been extended to March 1, 1869.

All persons having claims against said company will produce them, properly proven, on or before the said March 1, 1869.

By order of the Chancellor.
J. W. BATCHELOR,
j22 d&wtd Receiver Ky. Ins. Co.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

240 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
350 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,000 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
50 bags Laguayra "
1,000 kegs nails;
In store and arriving and for sale by
j21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Copper Whisky.

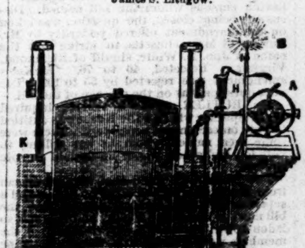
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receipe prompt attention from skillful workmen.
Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

William Redmond,
IMPORTER OF
Irish Linens, 120 Duane Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE
4-4 SHIRTING LINENS;
4-4 DRAWER LINENS;
BRO. HOLLANDS; BRO. DRILLS;
CHINESE, BLOUSE, and BLAY LINENS;
BROWN and WHITE DUCKS;
SUPERFINE 2x2 LINEN CHECKS,
&c., &c.,
OF THE WELL-KNOWN SALE OF
JAS. & ROBT. YOUNG, Ballymena.
j23 dim

Gas for Country Houses
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS,
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.
KENTUCKY
Pneumatic Gas Company!
DIRECTORS:
James A. Miller, President; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres
James H. Clark, Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup.
James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Band's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.

The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no owner of a country residence will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this gas address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 300 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this company, we refer to V. McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; C. Tilden, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation; D. S. Benedict, President Commercial Bank; James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank; L. L. Warren, President Tobacco Bank; H. B. Hill, Cashier Northern Bank; and to all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville. 120 dim

BARLOW J. PHELPS, J. G. McCULLOCH, E. NOTT,
of New Orleans. of Louisville, Ky. of N. Orleans

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS
dt d3m

GOLD PENS.
Get the Best.

HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to R. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 68 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Post-office Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja28 d3m

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Iron Men.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 64 FIFTH ST., }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1869. }

SEALED proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, March 17, 1869, for the delivery at such a point in the city of Louisville, Ky., as the undersigned may direct, of 30,000 pounds of bolts, wedges, and spikes, all to be of first-class scrap iron.

Information with regard to the lengths and sizes, blanks for proposals of the form required, and any other information will be furnished on application to this office.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and each bid must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that the party or parties proposing will enter into contract upon receiving the awardment.

No bids will be entertained except from iron men, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids if it shall be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Twenty per centum of the amount due on each delivery of said iron will be retained as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and addressed to
G. WEITZEL,
Major Corps of Engineers, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
fe17 d6

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Carroll County Court to let out and superintend the construction of a bridge across McCool's creek, in said county, will let the contract to the lowest bidder, at the Court-house in Carrollton, Ky., on the first Monday in March, 1869. The superstructure to be of wrought iron and the substructure of iron or rubble masonry. The foundations to be made of piling or timber work. Length of superstructure 150 feet, two principal piers, 40 feet high, main span 50 feet. The contract to be completed by the 1st of September, 1869. Payment for said work to be made in county bonds, drawing 8 per cent. interest, payable annually, and the principal payable at any time within six years at the option of the County Court. The party obtaining the contract will be required to execute bond for the faithful performance of his agreement. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Parties desiring specifications or further information can address L. B. Wilson, Carrollton, Ky.
R. WISE,
A. McCANN,
L. B. WILSON,
W. CRAIG,
fe10 d1Feb17d1* Commissioners.
Cincinnati Enquirer copy 2t in daily once a week and send marked copy of paper to advertiser.

To Builders and Contractors.

PLANS and specifications for two dwelling-houses proposed to be erected on College street, between Brook and Floyd, for Messrs. Hay & Myer, may be seen at our office, by parties desirous of making a proposition for erecting same. Any such propositions will be received by us until Monday, Feb. 22, noon. STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA, Architects, Hamilton Brothers' Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets. fe16 d1

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock M. Friday, February 19, 1869, for furnishing the following Stores, viz:

100 barrels Mess Pork.
5,000 pounds best quality new Sugar-cured canvassed Hams, packed in tierces.
500 barrels fancy grade Flour, made from winter wheat.
5,000 pounds Hard Bread, to be baked and delivered as required.
2,000 pounds assorted Fancy Crackers.
25 cases Table Salt, 2 dozen in case.
10,000 pounds Salt.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed "Proposals for (name the article)," and addressed to the undersigned.

The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with. M. P. SMALL,
fe13 d5 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, February 19, 1869, to execute the following work, viz:

For making a new gutter on the east side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

To grade, curb, sub-pave, and gravel Kentucky street from Fifteenth to west side of Elizabeth.

To grade, curb, sub-pave, and macadamize Walnut street from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. To be contracted for by squares.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth street between Broadway and Kentucky.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Sixteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway.

To regrade and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Market street between Twentieth and Twenty first streets.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on south side of Walnut street between Nineteenth and Montgomery.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Eighteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway. To be contracted for by squares.

To regrade, recurb, and pave the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street between Eighth and Ninth.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of Eleventh street between Broadway and Maple.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-third and Rowan streets.

The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's office, Feb. 12, 1869. feb15 dtd

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M. on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20th, 1869, to October 20th, 1869, inclusive, viz:

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musselshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1st and August 31st. Bidders will state, however, the rate, (separately for each month from March 20th to October 20th inclusive, the date of starting, to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points to the several points of destination above named, as follows:

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government.

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, &c., (forage for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869. Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet water; and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 100 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Ill., to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified, are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposal, can be had by application to this office, at the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Fred Myers, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for river transportation should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mo.
la19 d20

GREAT LAND SALE
—IN—
HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,
Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	27,500
4 Prizes, each	13,750
280 Prizes, each	120
140 Prizes, each	100
84 Prizes, each	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS
CAN BE PURCHASED OF
L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bk, Paducah, Ky.
R. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.
ja3 d&w6weowis

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

A FEW more pupils can be received during the coming two weeks. For catalogues and other particulars apply to MRS. V. B. HOLD,
j23 dim S. W. corner Chestnut and First sts.

Spring, 1869. Spring.
MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!
MILLINERS and MERCHANTS

PLEASE remember when you come to Louisville that we now occupy the five-story building directly opposite our old stand.
That we have Millinery Goods of every fashionable description.
That we have the latest novelties in staple and fancy Dress Trimmings.
That we have the latest designs in French Pattern Bonnets and Hats.
That we employ a full complement of first-class Milliners.
That we are therefore enabled to sell Trimmed Goods at New York prices.
That customers are entitled to the privilege of copying designs in our work-room.
That we fill orders promptly and carefully, allowing the privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense.
That we sell at wholesale only.
That our prices are cheap as the cheapest.
And that, as usual, we wait on customers with a view of waiting on them again.
Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.,
fe16 dim 213 MAIN and 56 SIXTH STREETS, S. W. CORNER.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
Capital, - - - - $400,000.
L. L. WARREN, Prest. R. BURGE, Vice Prest. R. B. ALEXANDER, Cash'r

DIRECTORS.

L. L. WARREN,	R. A. ROBINSON,	BEN. J. WEBB,
R. BURGE,	JOHN T. MOORE,	GEO. AINSLIE,
F. S. J. RONALD	A. GLAZEBROOK,	DENNIS LONG,
W. E. GLOVER,	E. A. GARDNER,	ISAAC WOLF.
	WM. LINDSAY.	

Make collections in all parts of the United States, and remit at current rates of exchange on the day of payment, and negotiate sterling bills on the most favorable terms. Allow interest on deposits in Savings Department. ja22 deodim

MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT & AGENCY!
NOS. 39 AND 41 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
IXL COAL OIL!
West Virginia Natural Lubricating Oils.

These oils are not excelled by any in the market, and will be sold to the trade and to railroad companies at the lowest market price. Quantity and quality guaranteed. We are prepared to contract for future delivery of the justly celebrated NATURAL LUBRICATING OILS. Consignments of manufactured articles, &c., solicited. MACHINERY and ENGINES, old and new, bought and sold.
18 eod3m I. UMESNIL & CO., Commission Merchants

A. C. McNEILL, M. H. WRIGHT, H. V. SANDERS,
Huntington, Tenn. Louisville, Ky Late of Sanders & Johnson

McNEILL, WRIGHT, & SANDERS,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 115 Main st., between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
dec8 eodtf

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	113,728 50	
		$313,728 50
Liabilities		17,095 57

Sun Insurance Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	61,412 01	
		$261,412 01
Liabilities		12,030 00

Buckeye Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	113,448 36	
		$313,448 36
Liabilities		26,416 10

State Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	34,[illegible]	
		$23[illegible]
Liabilities		9,085 [illegible]

As per detailed statements on file at office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.
LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO., AGENTS.
fe13 d2

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL $250,000 00.
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY,	C. HENRY FINCK,	JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHRODT,	CH. STEGE,	M. BIJUR,
WM. SPRINGER,	JAC. DOLFINGER,	C. J. HAIBLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.
☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 d1m

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, J. H. F. MAYO, JAS. H. BLAKEMORE
Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. Late of Richmond, Va. Of New York City.

Blakemore, Mayo & Co.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
41 Broad street, New York.
J. G. DAVIS, General Soliciting Agent,
Office with S. C. Long, 362 W. Main st., Louisville.
Liberal advances made and consignments respectfully solicited. ja28 dtf

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 275
North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade.
n21 d3m

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUST.

PATTON & ARBEGUST,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
57 Main street, between Second and Third.
o19 d&w6m

LAWYERS.

R. T. DURRETT,
Attorney at Law
Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe5 dtf

E. H. McDONALD.
Attorney-at-Law,
f27dim* Louisville, Ky. Office No. 11 Court Place.

C. M. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, will practice in Nelson and Bullitt counties, and in the Supreme Court. Office at Bardstown, Ky.
The services of William Johnson, Esq., secured in conjunction with my own, in all cases where they are desired. ja21 deod3m

F. A. GAERTNER,
Attorney at Law
No. 35 Court Place, LOUISVILLE KY.
ALL business intrusted to me promptly attended to.
j16 eodtf

THOS. L. DODD (late of Glasgow, Ky.), ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 9 Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.
REFERENCES—Members of the Bar, Glasgow, Ky.; Louisville Merchants from the Green River country; Cooke, Settle, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Marrell, Commission Merchant, New York; Hon. J. R. Barrick, Atlanta, Ga. j12 eod3m

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,
Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. se1 deodtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja8 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD,
DENTIST,
No. 39 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no6 tdtf

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157,
now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. fe16 dtf

Iron Fronts,	Country Hollow Ware,
Cornices,	Dog Irons,
Sky Lights,	Wagon Boxes,
Window Caps,	Sash Weights,
Balconies,	Pipe,
Verandahs,	Pavement Gutters,
Railings,	Jobbing Work,

Manufactured and for sale by
SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN,
Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut.
j20 eodim

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 73 Third street. j17

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja9 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. o31 dtf

DAVIS & CO., J. W., successors to Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., corner Ninth and Jefferson. ja30 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL.—Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 185 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO. THOS. (successors to Fulton James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 First st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, [illegible]

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 95 Second st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main [illegible]

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN F.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 360 Fulton, above Campbell.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

S. ULLMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Have removed their extensive stock to the capacious house

No. 201 Main st., north side, between Fifth and Sixth,

Where they will be prepared to show to their old and new customers one of the largest stocks ever brought to this city, comprising everything in the Dry Goods and Fancy Goods line. Liberal inducements will be offered to the trade. Thanking their old friends and patrons for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in their new house.
j23 dim S. ULLMAN & CO.

Eclipse Livery Stable,
Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.
DAVID M. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. ABLE.
WILLIAMS & ABLE.

HAVING taken possession of this large stable, we are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public in all the branches of our business, viz: Livery, Forwarding, Commission, and Sale.
The personal attention of the firm will be given to all business intrusted to us. Mules and Horses of the best quality will be always kept at our stable.
j13 dim WILLIAMS & ABLE.

WANTED.

WANTED—1 tinman, 1 baker, 1 blacksmith, 4 gardeners, 7 men with wives, 1 dairyman, 2 stable hands, 1 willow-worker, 20 plow-boys, farm hands, laborers, teamsters, &c.; also situations for 2 foremen, 1 hardware and 3 other salesmen. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MALE HELP of all kinds supplied free of charge to all employers by the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, established under the patronage of business men of Louisville and Kentucky. For any help apply there. MILLER & CO., Superintendents.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Families, &c., can obtain promptly (any hour from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.) good cooks, nurses, waiting-maids, seamstresses, &c., at the Female Department of the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable unemployed females center here. no15 dtf MILLER & CO.

WANTED—LUMBER—Dry and green cherry and walnut lumber. Apply to J. W. DAVIS & CO., furniture manufacturers, corner Ninth and Jefferson streets. fe17 d6

WANTED—TWO GOOD MARBLE CUTTERS—Apply to HENRY McCAULEY, Columbus, Ga. fe16 d6*

WANTED—Eight canvassers for State of Kentucky can find employment in the World Mutual Life Company, of New York, by addressing Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. Terms liberal. Good reference required. feb9 d1m

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE—Without incumbrance. Apply at residence of THOS. P. JACOB, northeast corner of Fourth and Breckinridge. fe16 d3*

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE—A second-hand 12 to 16 horse power engine and boiler complete; also, second-hand shafting and pullies. Address or call at SUES & BROOKS, No. 111 Market, between Third and Fourth. fe16 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER—A gentleman of mature years (a man of family) and of long and varied experience in commercial and banking life in the city of New Orleans and adjoining parishes, quick and expert in accounts, a practical book-keeper and accountant, desires a situation in a well-established commission or banking house in this city. Would be willing to assume any duties in the establishment most agreeable and useful to his employers. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Merit alone shall be the test of the liberality of his employers. The highest city references will be cheerfully given as to character and qualifications. Communications addressed to "Louisiana," and left at the office of the Courier-Journal, will be promptly attended to. fe16 dtf

WANTED—20 MILLINERS—Inquire at Mrs. A. E. PORTER'S Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street. fe14 d6

WANTED—SALESMAN—One who understands the wall-paper business and can come well recommended. None other need apply. FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth st. f14 d6

WANTED—A FURNISHED FARM—To cultivate on the shares, by a practical Kentucky farmer who thoroughly understands the breeding and raising of all kinds of stock, and is also well skilled in the planting and budding of fruit-trees and the cultivation of the fruit and kitchen garden. The farm must be situated on a railroad or turnpike in Kentucky immediately accessible to this market and contain from 500 to 1,200 acres of good grass and grain land; with a part of it well adapted to corn-growing. Address, till 1st of March, "Kentucky Farmer," Louisville, Ky., stating the leading particulars. The larger farm is preferred, but the smaller one will be accepted if the land is first-rate and in good condition. A suitable place will be taken for one to five years to suit the owner. fe14 eod7

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—A first-rate ruler, one acquainted with blank forwarding preferred. Address or call at JOHN P. MORTON & CO.'S, 156 West Main street. fe13 d6*

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $6,000, to engage in a safe, well established and paying business. Address J. O. B., Louisville Postoffice. fe12 d6

WANTED—500 HANDS—To work on St. Louis and I. M. R. R., opposite Columbus, Ky. Wages $2 per day, payable monthly. fe3 d18

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe10 dM We&Fr13

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 120 Main street, near Fourth street. s1d

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—For terms apply to ADOLPH SCHMITT, Main st., between Cabel and Webster. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—With six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, two stores, rooms, stable, and carriage-house, on Green street, between Floyd and Preston. Lot 24 feet front, running back to an alley. Inquire at 132 East Green street. f14 d4*

FOR SALE—LOT—A beautiful centrally located building lot, 60x200 feet to a paved alley, situated in a good neighborhood. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. For particulars apply to J. U. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street. fe14 d6

FOR SALE—A large list of desirable city and country property.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
feb14 d3 80 West Market street.

FOR SALE—2 fire-proof Safes; 5 Rockaways; 2 Buggies; 1 Pianos; 2 Billiard Tables; 1 Steam Engine, Tubs, Receivers, and building on leased ground, suitable for any kind of a manufactory. Inquire of
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
feb14 d3 80 West Market street.

FOR SALE—MOCKING BIRDS—A very large assortment of Mocking and Canary Birds for sale, on Preston street, between Walnut and Madison, No. 244½. All the best singers. fe13 d6*

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and silver watches, all kinds, for sale at great bargains. No humbug. Call and see them at the Exchange and Loan Office, JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. fe11 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ENGINE, &c.—An 80-horse power upright engine, 16¼ cylinder, 8 feet stroke, 20-feet balance wheel, in perfect order; 1 Fairbanks' platform scales, 6 tons draft, very correct; 1 large cast iron corn-sheller. Address [illegible] Ky. fe10 d18

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—That splendid property on north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, known as Beck's Hall. Lot 44½ by 204 feet, to a paved alley. Apply to J. U. Shaffer & Co., 79 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. f9 dtf

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE, well located, for sale cheap. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. fe5 d12

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE—Address or call on HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. ja20 d1m

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE—Having purchased a home in the country, I offer for sale my residence, on the west side of Third street, near Broadway, a three-story brick dwelling, in prime order, papered and painted (grained) last year. Bath-room (hot and cold water). Gas throughout the house. New chandeliers in parlors and passage. Lot 35 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot alley. Brick stable for three horses and carriage-house. Lot well improved with choice fruit trees and grape arbor. Possession to be given on or before 1st of March. For terms apply at auction-rooms. S. G. HENRY. j24 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys. Strict attention paid to distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. ja13 d3m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my18 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. D. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 1500 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. ly14 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—An excellent room, newly papered and painted, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room detached. Terms reasonable. Call at No. 352 Fifth street, southwest corner Broadway. fe13 d6*

BOARDING—One first-class front room and board at 229 Walnut street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Reference required and given. fe13 d3*

BOARDING—Nice, comfortable rooms, one a front room, with board, for families or gentlemen only, at No. 187 Third street, between Green and Walnut. Good references required. fe14 dtf

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 159 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no8 deodtf

BOARDING—A front room, with board, on moderate terms, No. 158 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 163 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. ja31 dtf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, 31 Centre Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding house in the city. Board per week $5. Six tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5½ to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. d30 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc19dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—On the night of the 11th inst., a dark brown horse, eight years old, nearly sixteen hands high; some white on three of his feet, and a little white on his nose; newly shod all around. I will pay a liberal reward if delivered to me. S. K. RICHARDSON, corner of Jackson and Broadway sts., Louisville, Ky. fe13 d6*

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES!

WE have now on hand, and will make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. [illegible] is requested to call and examine our [illegible] prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
L. BASTIAN & CO.,
No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market.
no10 deodim

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TIN SHOP—In good locality. Inquire of J. S. LITHGOW & CO., corner Third and Main. fe17 d3

FOR RENT—4 ROOMS—Suitable for offices, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, formerly occupied by Louisville Courier. Inquire of EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe16 d3

FOR RENT—2 STORES and BACK BUILDINGS, running 200 feet deep to alley, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Inquire of EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe16 d3

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market, three stories and good cellar. House 20 feet wide, 105 deep. Metal roof. Will be rented cheap. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. f12 eodtf

FOR RENT—FARM—A well improved farm, containing 113 acres, 4 miles from the city of Louisville, on the Cane Run turnpike. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. A. SADLER, on the premises. fe14 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely furnished office room. Will rent it with or without the furniture. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. feb14 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A two-story brick residence, containing 7 rooms, will be rented on favorable terms to a good tenant who will purchase the furniture. The location is very desirable and the furniture in good order. Price $350. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. feb14 d3

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms, for rent, with 25 acres of ground, on Market street extended, and known as "Rose Cottage." Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. fe13 d1m

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SIMRALL, attorneys-at-law, 23 Court Place. fe7 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FLOURING-MILL AND CARDING-MACHINE—A steam mill and carding-machine, in Union county, Ky. It is in complete running order, and in a thickly settled neighborhood. All new. For further particulars address J. F. CROMWELL, Morganfield, Ky. f11 d10*

FOR SALE—LAND—131 acres of land, situated ¾ of a mile from O'Bannon's Station, in Jefferson county, Ky.—80 acres cleared. Good timber, and water for both family and stock. The place is well improved, being under good fence—new house, 6 rooms, kitchen, and out-houses—barn, stable, &c. Price per acre $62. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—364 acres of land, on Preston-street road, 3 miles from Brooks' Station, and about 11 miles from Louisville. all fenced; 200 acres cultivated, balance well timbered; two-story house of 4 rooms, with hall through center, 2 barns, spring-house, ice-house, and stable; 200 fruit trees. Price $35 per acre. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—GOOD FRUIT FARM—40 acres of land, about 5 miles from New Albany, Indiana, on an elevated situation, overlooking all the region about the falls. Good timber, water and buildings. Land well adapted to growing peaches. A good rock quarry. Price $2,000. See JOHN O. GREEN, corner State and Market streets, New Albany Ind. fe16 deod&w3

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN LANDS, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—In the pine region, near thriving villages. Lands in Kentucky or merchandise may be taken in part pay. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third street, Louisville, Ky. d19 d2aw30

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 116 Acres of Land ¼-mile from Pewee Valley Station, on the L. & F. R. R., and 18¾ miles from Louisville, on the Ballardsville pike. Improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other out-buildings. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. Land is mostly in grass, with 20 acres woods pasture. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embraces several fine building sites, convenient to never-failing springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES, Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15deodtf

FOR SALE—"HAYFIELD"—That magnificent country residence of Chas. S. Tucker, Esq., five miles east of the city, between the Bardstown and Newburg roads, containing 153 acres of the finest Beargrass land, 90 acres of which is surrounded by a splendid stone fence, inclosing the most elegant and durable country residence in the State. A beautifully terraced garden; a large and handsome lawn, studded with stately forest trees; a spring of the coldest water; a milk house unsurpassed by any in the completeness of its arrangement. Servants' and gardener's houses, and in fact everything characteristic of a splendid country residence. The farm is offered for sale at a great bargain, or 35 acres, with house and garden, will be rented to a careful tenant. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Agents, 150 Main street. j31 d&wim

FOR SALE—A FARM of 78 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same very cheap. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. j30 dtf

LOST.

LOST—WATCH—At the fire Monday night, a double-cased gold watch (No. 3,703 on movement; number of case 313,[illegible]). The name of G. W. Wheeler on inside of case. The finder will receive a reward of $20 by leaving it at JOHN WATSON'S, No. 286 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. fe7 d6

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—A leather [illegible] to me. I will give a liberal reward for the same if left at the Main Street Mill, bet. Floyd and Preston. JAMES DOUGLAS. fe16 d3

LOST—SLUT—On Saturday morning, on Market street, a black and tan terrier slut, white between her fore legs. A liberal reward will be given if returned to JACK BROWN'S, 51 Market st. f16 d2

LOST—MONEY—On the 13th inst., either on the steamer Tarascon or between Portland and Louisville, one note on Levi Bamberger of $1,000; one note on same of $3,000; one note on Bamberger, Stander & Co., of $2,000; and one on J. F. Bamberger and Chas. Bamberger of $2,000. The finder is requested to leave such at the house of S. Ullman & Co., to be recompensed with a liberal reward. We would warn any one to abstain in trading for such, as due notice was given to the parties they are held against. WITTELSHOFER & YEAKEL. fe14 d4

LOST—COW—From the undersigned, on the 9th day of February, 1869, a young cow, about 4 years old, medium sized and rather poor; red and white spotted, with no marks on her ears. Any one giving information of her whereabouts, or returning her to me, will be liberally rewarded. C. MERCKE, No. 289 Main street, bet. Hancock and Clay. fe13 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

Attention, Bankrupts.

LAW OFFICE OF WARD & SONS,
No. 14 CENTER STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL the cases filed in bankruptcy in 1868 having by proper steps passed into the hands of assignees, and now having time to dispose of all the cases on my docket without any delay, and there being 200 or 300 cases in which discharges can be given in the next 60 days, if bankrupts or their attorneys will give them proper attention, all persons interested are hereby notified that cases will be closed and forwarded to the Judge for discharge or other proper steps within 24 hours after they are ready for me to act upon them.
fe18 dtf J. H. WARD, Register.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of C. B. BACHELLER. Petition for final discharge filed February 8, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of C. B. Bacheller, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Monticello, Ky., on the 27th day of February, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee, Somerset, Ky. fe17W2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Elkton, Ky., the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. N. THWEATT, of Todd county and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. J. D. CHRISTIAN, Assignee. fe17 We3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JNO. CREIGHTON, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe17 We3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of T. T. TOWNSEND, bankrupt. To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. T. Townsend, of Logan county, State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, by the District court of said district. J. B. ROBERTS, Assignee, Russellville, Ky. f17 We3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 31st day of October, A. D., 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. ARNOLD, of —, in the county of Owen, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition by the District Court of said district. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. fe17 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES BOBB, of McAfee, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee fe17 We3*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of O. G. WALKUP. Petition for final discharge filed February 8, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of O. G. Walkup, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 23d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. ED. HILPP, Assignee, Lebanon. fe16 d3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SOPHIA ARMBRUSTER, bankrupt. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Sophia Armbruster, of the county of Jefferson, of the State of Kentucky, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Louisville, in said district, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John H. Ward, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. f10d6

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS MENDEL, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe10 We3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss. — In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Kentucky, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. T. DILLINGHAM, of ————, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MAURICE M. COYLE, of Burkesville, in the county of Cumberland and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Scottsville, Ky., the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. WALKER, of the county of Allen, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. A. J. RICHEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEVI G. LEAMER, of ————, in the county of Nelson, and State of Ky., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 1st day of January A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES ELKIN, of ————, in the county of Green, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Splendid Assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell a splendid assortment of nearly new household furniture, consisting in part of one extra fine marble-top mahogany sideboard, extension tables, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, washstands, one set of fine rosewood parlor furniture, fine mahogany sociables, spring mattresses, extra fine walnut and rosewood French bedsteads, cane chairs, rockers, fine Brussels and other carpets, cooking stoves, blankets, pillows, &c.

N. B.—Housekeepers and dealers are specially invited to attend this sale.
Terms cash.
HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.

At our New Auction-rooms, No. 82 Third, between Main and Market.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, furniture, carpets pictures, clocks, tableware, piano covers, bureaus, smoking lounges, spring mattresses, looking glasses, extension tables, feathers, window shades, &c.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.
Storage for any amount of furniture or merchandise.

WANTED—MUSIC TEACHER—A female teacher wanted to teach music in a school at Bloomfield, Ky. Application can be made to Rev. THOS. HALL, Bloomfield, Ky., or at the Gas Office, Louisville. fe17 deod6*

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

500 Cases and Cartons Boots and Shoes, many fresh and desirable goods,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.
f14 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Splendid Lot of Merchant Tailor's Fixtures
AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, February 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting in part of tables and counters, with drawers suitable for any kind of merchandise. Will sell without reserve at the store, No. 114 Main street, four doors above National Hotel, formerly occupied by H. Deppen. Terms cash.
f14 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

AUCTION SALE
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 9½ A. M., we will sell a variety of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c., comprising bleached and brown sheetings, 10-4 sheetings, prints; brown, blue, and cadet jeans; cotton plaids, black and colored alpacas, poplins, delaines, jaconets, Irish linens and crash, traveling shirts, hoop skirts, hosiery, gloves, &c.; also invoices retail stock, stock goods, &c.

Also, at 12 M., invoices ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, to all of which we call the attention of the wholesale and retail trade.
Terms cash.
fe16 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Two-story Brick House and Lot; also all of the Household Furniture of a Private Residence,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, February 18, at 10 o'clock, at 272 Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green streets, we will sell all of the household furniture, French bedsteads, mattresses, fine wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpets, sociables, divans, parlor chairs, rockers, mirrors, cook stoves, &c., &c.

Immediately after the sale of the furniture the house and lot will be peremptorily sold. House contains eight rooms, hydrant, cistern, coal-house, gas, &c. Lot 18 feet front by 80 feet.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.
Sale positive, as the parties are leaving the city.
fe13 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at public auction, on the Old Thompson Place (now Hyatt's Place), on the Brownsboro road, near the Fair Ground, the following articles, to-wit: 2 two-horse wagons, 1 spring wagon, 1 rockaway, 1 buggy, 1 cart, plows, harrows, cultivators, and other farming utensils; 3 horses and 3 mules, with harness; several milch cows, &c.; 2 stacks hay, and seed potatoes; also, house and kitchen furniture. Terms will be made known at the sale.
fe17 d7 MICHAEL BRANDT.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 23d of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell at public sale, at the Court house, in Louisville, Ky., one horse and one spring wagon. Terms cash.
R. M. MOSBY,
fe12 14 17 19&23 Assignee of J. C. Place, Bankrupt.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 24th of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell at public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., two thousand (2,000) of Miller's Gas Burners.
Terms cash.
R. M. MOSBY,
f12,14,17,20&24 Assignee of Chas. Miller, bankrupt.

Sale of Land in Kentucky and Arkansas.

AS Assignee of R. H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., at 11 o'clock A. M., on March 8, 1869, the interest of said bankrupt in 2,240 acres of land, lying in the county and State of Arkansas, and in about 1,800 acres of land lying between the north and south forks of the Kentucky river, at their junction, in Owsley county, Ky. The bankrupt's interest in the above mentioned tracts is one undivided one-half interest. Terms cash.
STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee,
fe13,17,20,24,27&mh3,6&7

W. Geo. Anderson for himself and as executor of O. M. Anderson and guardian of Mary Martin Anderson and Thomas Anderson, infants, &c.—On petition in Chancery.

BY virtue of a decree of the Meade Circuit Court, rendered in the above cause, at their April term, 1868, the undersigned will, on SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, at the door of W. G. & O. M. Anderson's store, in Grahamton in Meade county and State of Kentucky, to the highest bidder, on a credit of [illegible] containing 337 acres, more or less, and the one undivided third part of a tract of land containing 1,367 acres (reserving out of this tract of 1,367 acres that portion heretofore sold S. C. Overton, being about 50 acres); the one undivided third part of 50 acres of land originally conveyed by Wm. Garnett and which includes Grahamton, the cotton factory, mills, machinery, fixtures, and buildings thereon, situate and thereto appertaining, which are more fully set forth in the deed from Robert Graham and wife to O. M. Anderson, referred to in the petition in this cause, and excepting therefrom the ten acres of land with the appurtenances conveyed by S. P. Sterett and wife to R. Graham, January 5, 1848. Also the one undivided third part of the following tracts, viz: A tract of 35¾ acres of land; a tract of 43 acres, and a tract of 5 acres, conveyed by Scribner and by Dimmitt Allen; all lying in and around Grahamton, Meade county, Kentucky, and said one-third interests being the interest passing in trust under the will of O. M. Anderson, deceased, and being the one-third part of all those lands, mills, factories, machinery, and fixtures, and other improvements known as the Grahamton factory and mill property, and belonging to the firm of W. G. & O. M. Anderson, excepting as above stated; and also excepting the tract of 136 acres conveyed to W. G. & O. M. Anderson by Brandenburg's heirs.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. P. Z. AYLSWORTH, Com'r. feb14 dtd

To All Concerned.

FOR SALE—I will sell, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, as administrator of Geo. Brumback, deceased, on the premises, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., the improvements on the lot of ground on or near the corner of Duncan and Twenty-first sts. Said improvements consist of a cottage house and a large tobacco factory; also screws and machinery for prising and rehandling tobacco; one scale, complete; about 2,500 tobacco sticks, 2 stoves, etc. Lease to run 9 years.
Terms made known on day of sale.
GEO. W. SWEARINGEN,
f11 d5 Adm'r of Geo. Brumback.

Administrator's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1869, at the late residence of Ed. Crutchfield, deceased, will be sold the personal estate of said decedent.
Terms of sale made known on day of sale.
19 d10 SUSAN CRUTCHFIELD, Adm'x.

Assignee's Sale.

THURSDAY, 18th February, 1869, at auction the Livery Stable on Market street, near Tenth, formerly occupied by Alexander Owens. Sale positive. The purchaser has time to the 1st of March to remove the said stable.
Sale begins at 12 o'clock M.
Terms cash. R. M. MOSBY,
fe9 dtd Assignee of D. Spalding, bankrupt.

PIANOS!

FROM the great factories of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Son, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzmann, and others, at great bargains, at the warerooms of sole Southwestern Agent, D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

ORGANS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's American and Conservatory Organs are the best reed instruments manufactured; finished in forty different styles for the parlor, churches, school rooms and lodges. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for the Southwest, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description, imported monthly and for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, between Second and Third. 181 dtf

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.
John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.,
Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
fe6 deodtf

Louisville Lithograph
—AND—
ENGRAVING CO.,
75 Fourth St., Near Main.
OTTO STARCK, G. BOCKERT,
Sup't Art Department, Sup't Eng. Department.
FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.
NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by very superior workmen. fe2 dtf

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

Violin and Guitar Strings
Wholesale and Retail at
LOUIS TRIPP'S,
Nos. 92 & 94 Jefferson st., below Third.
d17 codtf

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,
GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs.
no16 deodtf

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD!

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-luster eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to the healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

For Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

> "With woeful measures, wan dispair,
> Low, sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences: HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. [illegible] of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Prepared at
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c., T. B. H. STENHOUSE, Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly Telegraph.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Cor. of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T HELMBOLD—Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted, I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.
June 16, 1866.

Cure of Non-retention of Urine in a Child.

H. T. HELMBOLD—I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to retain her water, wetting the bed during the night, and unable to retain it at any time. I was recommended to use it by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies and my family physician to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE M. MARSHALL,
Feb. 12, 1865. Germantown.

Certificate of Charles D. Lahey.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1864.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—In November, 1863 my son, aged one year, was taken with sore eyes and scalp disease, and after using various medicines, by advice of seven different physicians, to no purpose, I was advised by a friend to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, after using three bottles of which the child is almost entirely cured—the disease of the head having all disappeared, and the specks on the eyes diminishing daily.

I shall continue to use your Extract, and cheerfully recommend it to others as a safe family medicine.
Yours truly,
JAMES D. LAHEY,
Of the firm of Theod. Megargee & Co., Paper Manufacturers, 3 and 5 Decatur street.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50; delivered to any address.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
ap15 d&wWed&Sat&weowly

A TWICE-TOLD TALE.

Official Report of the Investigation into the Great River Disaster.

Testimony Before the United States Inspectors.

THE PILOTS ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COLLISION.

A DREADFUL NARRATIVE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 16th.]

I.

OFFICE OF LOCAL BOARD OF U. S. INSPECTORS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15, 1869.

To Geo. W. Neff, Esq., Surveyor of Customs:

SIR: After a protracted investigation, in which a large number of Witnesses have testified, we have the honor to present herewith the result of our examination into the causes which led to the collision of the Cincinnati & Louisville United States Mail Line steamers United States and America, on the Ohio river, while the former was descending and the latter ascending, a short distance above Warsaw, Kentucky, on the night of December 4, 1868, resulting in the loss of many lives and the total destruction, by fire, of the America, together with the entire upper works of the United States, while the hull of the latter sank, but was subsequently raised, and is now being rebuilt.

These steamers were perfect in all their appointments, and were furnished and equipped in strict compliance with the law, some of said equipments being in excess of those prescribed.

Captain R. M. Wade, a commander of twenty-two years' experience, and also a skillful pilot, was in command of the United States, while Jacob Remlein, a pilot of some twenty-nine years' experience, was at the wheel, both of whom were on duty at the time of the collision.

Captain David Whitten, also a commander of thirty-six years' experience, was in command of the America, and Napoleon B. Jenkins, a pilot of sixteen years' experience, was at the wheel, both being on duty at the time of the collision.

The collision occurred between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., about one mile above Warsaw, Kentucky, a short distance below Rayal's house, which is on the Indiana side.

The America's bow struck the larboard bow of the United States, about four feet from the stern, entering her hull in an angular direction, for some thirty-six feet, forcing plank off the starboard side, when she backed out, and the United States sank soon afterward in nine feet of water, being at the time of sinking, headed up stream, and about thirty yards from the Indiana shore.

The force of the collision caused the bow of the United States to incline toward the shore, and the "backing" of her starboard and "coming ahead" of her larboard engines, soon caused her to head up stream. She afterwards came ahead on both engines, until she struck the shore bar and sank.

After backing out of the United States the America backed about a half a length below her and came ahead, running up between the United States and the shore, until her bow was about abreast of the forward end of the boilers of the United States, and her stern quartering out from shore, in which position she landed, running her bow hard out on the shore bar, when both engines were stopped.

Being on the shore bar, she laid without putting out a line, but a long plank was run out which did not quite reach the shore, and, in not to exceed one minute, the United States came broadside against her, where she remained about one minute, during which the flames from the United States were communicated to the America's cabin forward of the starboard wheel. At that time a number of persons jumped from the United States to the America, some of whom got overboard, while others were lost. The America was then backed out by Charles Dittman, also one of her pilots, through the orders of Captain Whitten (Napoleon B. Jenkins having left the pilot house), about one width from shore, and continued to back straight down, and when some two hundred yards below, landed broadside against the shore, when a line was put out, in which position she burned to the water's edge and sunk.

The fire originated on board the United States, the flames bursting up from the forecastle instantaneously with the crash at the time of the collision, extending above the hurricane roof and communicating at the same time to the forecastle of the America. The origin of the fire cannot be positively ascertained, but it is the opinion of Capt. Wade and other officers of the United States, that it resulted from friction at the time of the collision, which set fire to the barrels on her forecastle, which were supposed to contain coal oil.

It is in testimony that immediately after the collision liquid fire was seen floating on the surface of the water, which was represented as being in spots and streaks, the flames being of a bluish appearance and rising above the surface from one foot to eighteen inces. It seemed to come from the forward portion of the United States, but was not of great duration, and was thought to be oil or burning fluid.

There were no lights kepts on the main deck forward of the coal box, on the United States, at night, except a lamp in the baggage room, which was kept burning low at night. The head light and lamps used when landing were kept in the engine room while under way at night, in which place they were at the time of the collision, having been afterward found in that locality on the wreck.

The cargo of both boats was usually stowed on the main decks. That of the United States contained, among other articles, some twenty or twenty-five barrels which were painted blue and branded "coal oil." They were stowed in single tiers, heads up, on each lower guard, abreast of the baggage room, for some twenty feet on each side. There was also a single tier stowed on the forecastle, some [illegible] also contained whisky, together with some two hundred bales of cotton, a portion of the latter being stowed forward of the coal box.

The books and papers of both boats, except the America's cabin register, were destroyed; consequently the exact number of lives lost cannot be ascertained. The clerks of both boats give the following estimates: Mr. Riley, first clerk of the United States, estimates the number of persons on board, including passengers, officers and crew, to be one hundred and sixty-eight, and the number lost to be thirty-one cabin passengers, five deck passengers, and thirty-four officers and crew; making a total of seventy.

Mr. Taylor, first clerk of the America, states the number of persons on board were as follows: Cabin passengers, ninety-nine; deck passengers, twelve; officers and crew, eighty-one; total, one hundred and ninety-two. Of this number four cabin passengers are known to be lost.

Mr. Riley states that before leaving the United States he saw a number of the colored crew crowded into the yawl, which was swung from the after derrick, and while in it some of the rigging gave way when it struck the water and capsized, throwing them into the river. He believed them all to be drowned, and thought there were twenty in it.

The yawl of the America was lowered into the water by her watchman, but was almost immediately rendered useless, being struck by her larboard wheel, which was backing at the time. It was finally taken ashore and abandoned.

As has been previously stated the equipments of both boats were complete, and the testimony shows that many were saved by means of life-preservers which were on board.

The testimony as to the stage of water in the channel at the time is somewhat conflicting, but shows the average depth to have been sixteen feet, while the draught of each boat was about five feet. The usual speed of the United States when descending, with a good stage of water, is estimated from eighteen to nineteen miles per hour. Her average speed prior to stopping the engines on the night of the collision was about sixteen and one quarter miles per hour. Her first engineer states that when descending with a good stage of water at eighteen miles per hour, it would require twelve backing revolutions to fully check her, and at fifteen miles nine or ten revolutions. The second engineer, and also the striker, who were on duty, state that she had made three backing revolutions before colliding; also, that both engine bells rang, and both engines were stopped after she had sunk.

The speed of the America, before stopping her engines on the night of the collision, is estimated at twelve miles per hour, her usual rate when ascending with a good stage of water.

Her first engineer states that when ascending at that rate, it would require between five and six backing revolutions to fully check her, and she had made two and a half or three backing revolutions when they collided. Her larboard engine was stopped, with steam blowing through the cylinder, while the starboard was working ahead in order to keep her against the shore when finally abandoned.

We come now to the most important feature of the case, the official action of the pilots on duty on both steamers, and we herewith present, as briefly as possible, their statements:

Jacob Remlein, pilot on duty on the United States, testified that about ten minutes past 11 o'clock P. M., on December 4th, 1868, while descending, when opposite Summons' farm, on the Kentucky side, some three miles above Warsaw, and headed straight down, holding in the channel, about two hundred yards from the Indiana shore, he saw the lights of a steamboat coming up the river.

He saw her signal lights and also lights which came from her cabin and fire doors. He thought her about two miles distant, appearing to hold the middle of the river. Both boats came ahead without changing their course, until within about one mile of each other, when he blew one long sound of their whistle. He had been expecting the ascending boat to signal for sides by blowing her whistle, and as he had not heard her whistle he thought it best to signal for sides in time. Immediately after he had whistled, he heard one whistle from the ascending boat, which he knew was the America.

He thinks by the time he heard the America's signal, as she blew one long sound, which he had also done, and as both boats continued to come ahead during the time occupied in exchanging signals, that the distance between them would not exceed half a mile.

The position of both boats had not changed up to the time of signaling, and he still kept the same course with the United States, but, immediately after hearing the America blow one whistle, he heard her blow two pretty short whistles, when she immediately changed her course by holding from the middle of the river toward the Indiana shore. He then put his foot on the treadle, and blew one loud whistle, and at the same time rang the bells, and stopped and backed the engines of the United States.

He thought the boats at that time about three hundred yards apart, and by the time the engines of the United States had made three or four revolutions in backing, the boats collided, the bow of the America striking the United States about the foot of the forward steps, some twenty-five feet from the stem, breaking through the larboard guard and hull in a quartering direction.

At the time of the collision the position of the United States was unchanged, as she was about two hundred yards from the Indiana shore, and headed straight down the river.

The America came toward her in a quartering direction, from the middle of the river toward the Indiana shore, in which position she struck the United States. The force of the collision caused the bow of the United States to incline slightly to the Indiana shore. The engines were backing strong at the time of the collision, and continued to back until the boats separated; he then stopped the larboard engine, and immediately went ahead on it, but continued backing the starboard engine until she headed up stream, inclining a little toward shore, when he went ahead on the starboard engine, in order to get her to shore; but when within fifteen or twenty yards from shore she struck the shore bar, and sank in about nine or ten feet of water.

Immediately after the boats separated, and while straightening up, the United States came alongside of the America, within two or three feet of her, the stern being about even with the forward part of the America's starboard wheel-house; but as both engines of the United States were working ahead, they remained only a few seconds in that position; the engines continued to work ahead until she struck the shore bar.

After she sank he braced the pilot wheel, so as to hold her hard against the Indiana shore, by placing a chair under one of the spokes. He then rang the bells and stopped both engines, and left the pilot-house, which was all on fire. He then went to the roof aft of the larboard wheel, and climbed to the upper guard, when the intense heat compelled him to jump into the river, and he got safely to shore.

In about three seconds after the America struck them, he saw flames coming up in front of the cabin of the United States, and extending above the hurricane roof. He saw Captain Wade throwing water from buckets on the forward part of the roof on the fire below. He was twice ordered by the Captain to leave the pilot-house before doing so, and he was also ordered by the Captain immediately after they collided to "get her to shore quick."

As nearly as he could tell, the collision occurred about three hundred yards above the timber, which is above the mouth of Bryant's creek, on the Indiana side.

The night was what pilots call "a gray night;" it was cloudy, neither moon nor stars could be
seen; he did not consider it an unusually
it was dark. There was a pretty st
stream wind blowing from the time of
Cincinnati, and in the "reach" where th
ion occurred it blew considerably stron
thinks the speed of the United States befo
ping the engines would not exceed four
fifteen miles an hour, and thought her h
fully checked at the time of the collisi
states there were from twenty to twen
feet of water in the channel. It was a
piece of river where the collision occurred
thought it about half a mile wide at that
water. The channel was next the Indian
and there were no obstructions to interfe
either boat at that stage, and thinks the
the river at that place unobstructed for o
and a half miles. He states that the
States and America usually met and pas
tween Warsaw, Kentucky, and the m
Sugar creek, some six miles above Wars
had done so at the scene of the disaster on
occasions; that in doing so when there
similar stage of water, when on duty, in
ing, he always kept the Kentucky shore,
scending he kept down the Indiana shore.
was his usual custom in meeting and p
steamboats at that place when there was a
stage of water and the same kind of a nig
The United States was a good steering bo
steered and handled well on the night of t
lision, and he was at the wheel when the c
occurred. Mr. Turpin, the steersman, w
him in the pilot-house. There was no s
smoke in the way to obstruct his view
ascending boat. His hearing was and alw
been good. He was positive as to the wh
the United States had a good whistle; it c
heard at a proper distance, and was in goo
dition; the America's whistle was also a goo
and he had never experienced any diffic
hearing it. He considered the United
in her proper place as a descending steam
ring the whole time after he first saw the
ica's lights, and until they collided. Wh
first saw the America he considered her
proper place, and also up to the time he
her blow two whistles; as he heard one w
before that time, and supposing she would
up on the Kentucky side, he thought her
proper place. When he heard the two wh
from the America, and saw her holding t
the Indiana shore, he knew there was a misu
standing of signals; he then rang the be
stop and back, and at the same time blew
whistle. He did not consider the Amer
being in her proper place, after hearing her
two whistles.
His reasons for not blowing several shor
cessive sounds of the whistle at the time h
covered the ascending boat was not holdin
proper direction, are that he intended to
after he blew one long whistle, but had not
cient time before the boats collided.
He further states that he had on some occ
when on a descending steamer, whistled or
for sides before hearing any signal for pa
from the ascending boat; he never liked t
too close to a boat when meeting her withou
ting her knew which side he wanted, and
boat did not blow her whistle in time he w
blow for her.
He had been acquainted with Mr. Jenkins,
of the America, for about ten years, and the
always been good friends.
He also states that steamers going in op
directions in the reach in which the collisio
curred, when there was a similar nigh
stage of water, could, by exchanging signal
proper manner, have taken either side
passed safely.
Napoleon B. Jenkins, pilot on duty o
America, alleges that about 11 o'clock P.
December 4, 1868, while ascending at the ra
twelve miles per hour, when about three-
ters of a mile above Warsaw, Ky., and abou
middle, and headed straight up the river, h
the lights of a steamboat coming down. H
not observe her signal lights, but saw lights
her cabin and furnace doors. He though
about two miles distant, near the middle o
river, headed straight down and about opp
Lance's Landing.
The America came ahead, while the desc
ing boat apparently did the same, and in a
one minute and a half after first seeing h
blew two long whistles, and at the same
gave the America the wheel toward the le
Indiana shore. At the time of blowing
whistles he saw her signal lights, and tho
her about one mile distant. In about one
ute, or perhaps more, he heard her blow
whistle, when he immediately blew again
whistles, and stopped the engines, and ran
bells to back them. When he blew the last w
tles he thought they were four hundred yar
more apart.
Immediately after blowing these two wh
the descending boat blew but one in answer,
coming ahead, and in not to exceed one mi
they collided. When the collision occurre
thought they were about one hundred yard
low Rayal's house, and the America was n
exceed seventy-five yards from the Indiana sh
with her bow slightly inclined in that direc
He thinks the America's engines had backed
minute and a half prior to the collision; that
were backing at the time of the collision,
continued to back for sometime afterward
though her headway was not entirely check
the time of the collision.
The descending boat, after blowing her wh
the last time, changed her course and cam
ward them in an angular direction, crossing
America's bow, which struck her, breaking i
hull on the larboard a little forward of the
gage room. Her bow entered the United Sta
little quartering, but how far into her he
not state. The America immediately backe
in a direction quartering from the Indiana s
and after backing some forty or fifty yards
ped her engines, came ahead and landed.
force of the collision caused the United Stat
lie nearly square across the river, her bow p
ing toward the Indiana shore, in which pos
he thinks she sank. He thinks she afterw
swung around, her bow heading up stream,
distance of fifty yards from the Indiana shore
When he backed away from the United St
his object was to get out in the river and g
her stern to get the people off her, as she wa
on fire forward and around her pilot-house.
fire appeared to break out on the United St
at the moment of the collision, the flames bu
ing up from her main deck and extending ab
the hurricane roof.
After backing away from the United Sta
immediately after the collision, and before
stopped the engines from backing, he discove
the America was also on fire, the flames com
up close to the starboard [illegible]
left the pilot-house and went below, and step
ashore. He did not think it would exceed
minutes from the time of first seeing the Amer
on fire until she was completely enveloped
flames.
He states the America was a good steer
boat, and steered and handled well on that nig
he never had any trouble with her, and, when
duty, always steered her himself. Mr. Turp
the steersman, who sometimes assisted in pull
down the wheel, was in the pilot house most
the time he was on duty, and also at the tim
the collision. He considered the night of
collision moderately bad, as it was what
called "a gray night." The smoke from
America's chimneys blew ahead of her at tin
and did so when he first saw the descending b
and when the collision occurred. He thinks th
were seventeen feet of water in the channel, a
with that stage at that place, he thinks the ri
is about six hundred yards wide, and the channel one-third way out from the Indiana shore.

There were no obstructions that were material at that stage of water, and he always made it a rule, when on large boats, to shape the channel, as they run best in deep water, and he had been shaping it on that night up to the time of first signaling. He states his usual custom when meeting steamers at that place was invariably to keep to the Indiana side when on an ascending steamer, and on a descending one to always hold nearest the Kentucky side. He states that he is positive as to the signals made by each boat, that his hearing was perfectly good, and the America's whistle was a good one.

He states his reasons for not blowing several short sounds of the whistle, and checking the America's headway immediately on discovering a misunderstanding of signals, are that the boats were too close together, and he had not sufficient time to do so. He thought it one minute and a half from the time he first signaled the descending boat until he heard her whistle.

His reasons for blowing two whistles just before the collision were, that the boats being too close together to change the America's course, he could do nothing more than stop and back, and he thought two whistles from his boat would indicate to the United States that she should do the same.

He had been personally acquainted with Mr. Remlein, pilot of the United States, for ten or eleven years, and they had always been on friendly terms.

Both pilots agree as to the kind of a night, which they did not consider unusually bad; that their boats steered and handled well; they are positive as to the whistling; that the whistles of both boats were good ones, and in good condition; that there were no obstructions to have interfered at that stage of water; that the channel at that place is nearest the Indiana shore; that they were two miles distant at the time of first seeing each other, and about one mile distant when the first signals were made.

They further state that they had been acquainted some ten years, and had always been on friendly terms.

In order to ascertain the usual custom when meeting and passing steamers at that place, we have taken the depositions of a number of skillful pilots, all of whom agree that steamers could, by a proper exchange and understanding of the signals, pass safely on either side. The majority of them, however, when piloting an ascending steamer, when there was from twelve to sixteen feet of water in the channel, and meeting a descending steamer at that place, prefer passing her by keeping to the right or Kentucky side. They also state that steamers can be seen in that part of the river when at a distance of from one and one-half to three miles apart.

The following rules, established by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, for the government of pilots should have been observed:

"RULE 1. When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals to be made first by the ascending steamer. If the dangers of navigation, darkness of the night, narrowness of the channel, or any other cause, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, and the ascending steamer must govern herself accordingly. These signals to be observed by all steamers, either day or night.

"RULE 2. Should steamers be likely to pass near each other, and these signals should not be made and answered by the time such boats shall have arrived at the distance of eight hundred yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked, and the engines shall not be again started ahead until the proper signals are made, answered and understood.

"RULE 10. Doubts or fears of misunderstanding signals may be expressed by several short sounds of the whistle in quick succession."

After a careful review of the testimony, it is the opinion of this board that the pilots of both boats were at fault. The pilot of the America, when he first signaled, blew two sounds of the whistle, and while sounding the first blast, that of the United States was evidently also blown, one sound simultaneously, and ceasing with the first sound of the America's whistle, which entirely prevented the pilot of the United States from hearing it. Hearing only the second sound blown at that time by the America, and supposing he had received one whistle in answer, he came ahead, and as both boats were approaching each other rapidly during the time signals were being exchanged, they were too close to avoid collision when the signals were exchanged the second time, when they immediately stopped and backed, but it was too late.

Mr. Remlein, pilot of the United States, violated the requirement of Rule 1, in that he signaled before hearing that of the ascending boat, which we consider the prime cause of the collision. He should have observed the requirement, and waited until the ascending boat had signaled, as the boats were then at a proper distance for an exchange of signals. Had he done so he would not have got too close, and a proper exchange and understanding of the signals could then have been made, and the collision avoided.

Mr. Jenkins, pilot of the America, admits hearing but one whistle in answer to the two whistles blown by him on both the first and second occasions. He also continued to come ahead after the whistles were exchanged the first time, and again repeated them when he stopped and backed, at which time the boats were but "four hundred yards apart, or perhaps more," which was a clear violation of the requirements of Rule 2, as the signals should have been properly answered by the time the boats arrived at the distance of eight hundred yards. Receiving but one whistle in answer when he first blew two whistles, it was also his duty to have stopped and backed until the headway was fully checked, and not again started ahead until "the proper signals were made, answered and understood." If he failed to hear an answer in proper time after first signaling, he should then have stopped and checked her headway until there was a proper exchange of signals for passing.

Both pilots were experienced, and were also considered skilled in their profession, but in this case the collision could have been avoided, and the skillful pilot cannot be sustained.

And because of their failure to comply with the rules established for the government of pilots, wherein their duties are plainly prescribed, we do, therefore, in accordance with the thirteenth clause of the ninth section of the act of Congress relating to steamboats, and approved August 30, 1852, hereby revoke the license of Jacob Remlein

er Lady

do not think it would exceed ten minutes from the time of my getting on shore until the cabins of the United States were burned off. I think the United States sunk in about ten feet of water; after she had sunk I think the water covered the forward portion of her main deck to the depth of about eighteen inches, which increased going aft, until it was some three, or perhaps three and a half feet deep on the main deck near the stern. She laid nearly straight with the current of the river, her bow heading up stream, and quartering slightly out from the Indiana shore. I think she was about thirty yards, or perhaps a little over that, distant from the Indiana shore.

After jumping overboard from the America, and while I was in the river, I saw liquid fire floating on the surface of the river; it was in spots; it appeared to come from the forward part of the United States, on the larboard side, and extended past her stern. I also saw it floating past her stern, having evidently come from the starboard side. I think the greatest quantity came from the starboard side; I do not know the distance it extended on the water below the wreck. I think the liquid fire came from some barrels that were shipped as coal oil, and were stowed on the forward part of the boat. I think there were some twenty or twenty-five of these barrels; they were painted blue on the outside. Some were stowed on the outside of the lower guards; on each side about abreast of the baggage-room; and there were some four or five barrels of it stowed on the forecastle, near the capstan; they all stood on end in single tiers.

We had no powder on board; we never carried it; it was frequently sent to us for shipment, but was always sent back. The remainder of our cargo consisted of groceries and merchandise, boxes of tin-plate, bales of gunny sacks, some casks of meat, some furniture, and barrels and kegs of beer, together with barrels of whisky; of the latter I think over one hundred barrels on board. We carried all our cargo on the main deck. The barrels of whisky were stowed in the deck-room, and also between the baggage-room and express-room, forward of the coal-box. The gunnies were stowed in the deck-room aft, together with the furniture and merchandise. The casks of meat were also in the deck-room, while the other articles named were forward. There was not a barrel of whisky on either of the guards to my knowledge.

In probably one minute after the America struck us, while our head was quartering up stream and our stern swinging down, the two boats came alongside of each other, the America being on our larboard, between us and the Indiana shore, and headed up the river, with her starboard wheel about abreast of the forward part of our cabin. She was very close to us, but I am not positive as to her touching us at that time. I was on the roof of the United States, and I saw the flames from the forward part of our cabin extending over to the starboard wheel-house, and also to her barber's shop, setting them on fire. About that time, or soon afterward, we struck the bottom, when the America backed alongside, her starboard side rubbing against our larboard for nearly her entire length; the flames from the United States then set all the upper works of the America, on her starboard, and forward of her wheel, on fire. During the time that the America was alongside of, and while she was close to the United States, a number of persons got on board the America. I think a number of persons were lost during that time by trying to jump on board the America. The America was alongside and in close proximity to the United States for some two minutes, or perhaps more, when she backed away and landed at the Indiana shore, some eighty yards or more below the United States, where she remained and burned up. During the time the America was alongside the United States, I think her larboard or inside wheel was rubbing along on the bottom; I judged so from the distance we were from the Indiana shore.

After drying my clothing at Warsaw, I returned again to the wreck, on the morning of December 5, where I remained until about half-past 1 o'clock P. M., when I went to Florence and got on board the steamer C. T. Dumont and came to Cincinnati.

Q. At what rate of speed was the United States running before her engines were stopped, just prior to the collision? A. I think it was between seventeen and eighteen miles an hour.

Q. Was her headway fully checked when the collision took place? A. I did not think her headway altogether checked, but think it was equal to about three miles per hour; the current, I think, was fully two miles per hour, or more.

Q. At the stage of water in the river at the time of the collision, and descending the river at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, how many revolutions in backing would it require the engines of the United States to make to fully check her headway? A. Eight revolutions of the engines, if both were backed with a full head of steam, I think, would fully check her headway.

Q. What was the usual speed of the United States when descending the river at a good stage of water? A. I think, when under full headway, it was about eighteen miles per hour.

Q. What was the stage of water at the time of the collision? A. I think there was twelve feet of water in the channel on Grassy Flats, sixteen miles above Louisville, and in the channel at other places there was from fifteen to sixteen feet of water.

Q. What was the width of the river where the collision occurred, at that stage of water? A. I think it was about 450 yards wide.

Q. What is the shape of the river on shore at that place? A. It is a tolerably straight piece of river.

Q. For what distance in the part of the river where the collision occurred is the view unobstructed; or for what distance could boats see each other? A. Unless on an unusually bad night boats can see each other for a distance of two miles, or perhaps more.

Q. Where is the channel of the river at that place? A. It is nearest the Indiana shore.

Q. Were there any obstructions in that part of the river to have interfered with either the United States or America, at that stage of water? A. I think there were none.

Q. Where did the steamers United States and America casually meet and pass each other? A. Their usual place of meeting and passing was between Patriot and Log Lick creek, a distance of about fourteen miles, Patriot being about nine miles above and Log Lick about five miles below Warsaw, Ky.

Q. Had you ever met and passed each other at the scene of the collision, prior to its occurrence? A. I have no recollection of their having met or passed each other just where they collided; but they have frequently done so in that vicinity.

Q. Had you ever before experienced any difficulty in meeting and passing the America? A. We never had.

Q. What courses were taken, and what sides were usually selected by these boats when run-

Q. [illegible]
steamer United States w
her draught at the time o
draw four feet three
nine inches to the foot

R. M. WADE,
Late Master of steamer United States.

III.

TESTIMONY OF PILOT JACOB REMLEIN, OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICE OF LOCAL BOARD OF U. S. INSPECTORS, CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 10, 1868.

Personally appeared before us, [illegible] and C. W. Fisher, Local Inspectors for the District of Cincinnati, Jacob Remlein, [illegible] duly sworn, testifies as follows:

My age is forty-nine years; past residence, Cincinnati, Ohio; occupation, pilot of steamboats. I have acted in the capacity of pilot of steamboats for about twenty-nine years, and have held a license as pilot for nearly fifteen years. I am a licensed pilot from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and also to the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, but have acted as pilot on the United States Mail Line steamers, running between Cincinnati and Louisville, for some nineteen years. I piloted the steamers of this line for sixteen years constantly. I have been acting in that capacity for nearly three years past, on the steamers belonging to the above line, in the trade between Cincinnati and Louisville. I have acted as pilot of the steamer United States in the above trade for over one year, and was on board and on duty at the time of the collision between her and the steamer America on the night of December 4, 1868.

The United States left the wharf-boat at the foot of [illegible] under way and going down the river, and when we were about opposite Captain Summons' farm (which is some three miles above Warsaw, Ky.), and headed straight down the river, and holding in the channel of the river, about two hundred yards from the Indiana shore, I saw the lights of a steamboat coming up the river. I saw her signal lights; I also saw the lights which came from her cabin and from her fire-doors. I thought she was about two miles distant at that time. She appeared to be holding up the middle of the river. Both boats came ahead without changing their course until we were within about one mile of each other, when I blew one long sound of our whistle, which is a signal to keep to the right. I had been expecting the ascending boat to signal for sides by blowing her whistle, and, as I had not heard her whistle, I thought it best to signal for sides in time. Immediately after I had whistled I heard one whistle from the ascending boat, which I knew was the steamer America. I think by the time I heard the America's signal for passing—as she blew one long sound, which I had also done, and as both boats continued to come ahead during the time occupied in exchanging signals—that the distance between the two boats would not exceed half a mile. The positions of the boats had not changed up to the time of exchanging signals for passing. I still kept the same course with the United States, but immediately after I had heard the America blow one whistle I heard her blow two pretty short whistles, when she immediately changed her course by holding from the middle of the river toward the Indiana shore. I then put my foot on the treadle of our whistle, and blew one loud whistle, and at the same time rang the bells and stopped, and backed the engines of the United States. I think at that time the boats were about three hundred yards apart, and by the time our engines had made three or four revolutions in backing (they were backing strong), the boats collided. The bow of the America struck the United States about the foot of the forward steps, and some 25 feet from the stem, her bow breaking through the guard and hull of the United States in a quartering direction, and on the larboard side of the United States. At the time of the collision the position of the United States was unchanged. We were about two hundred yards from the Indiana shore, and headed straight down the river. The America came at us in a quartering direction from the middle of the river, toward the Indiana shore, and was in that position when she struck us. The force of the collision caused the bow of the United States to incline slightly toward the Indiana shore. Our engines were backing strong at the time of the collision, and continued backing until the boats were separated. I then stopped our larboard engine, and immediately went ahead on that engine, but continued backing the starboard engine until we were headed up stream and inclining a little toward the Indiana shore. I then went ahead on our starboard engine, my object being to try, if possible, and get the United States to shore, and when within fifteen or twenty yards of the shore, we struck the shore bar and sunk in about (I think) from nine to ten feet of water. Immediately after the boats had separated, and when I was straightening up, the United States flanked, or come pretty close alongside the America. I think we were within two or three feet of her, our stern being about on a line with the forward portion of the America's starboard wheel-house. I do not think we remained in that position but a few seconds, as we were at that time coming ahead on both engines, which we continued doing until we struck the shore bar. My object was to try and get the United States to shore, to save the lives of those on board. After we sunk I left the pilot wheel of the United States braced, by placing a chair under one of the spokes, so as to hold her head against the Indiana shore. I then rang the bell and stopped both engines. Our engine bells were answered promptly by the engineers. After stopping our engines I left the pilot-house, which was on fire, and went back on the hurricane roof, and climbed down over the railing, on the larboard side, aft of the wheel, until I reached the guard of the upper cabin, when the intense smoke compelled me to jump into the river, which I did, and got safely to shore. I think it was about three seconds after the America struck us when I first saw flames of fire and smoke coming up from the front of our cabin and extending to the hurricane roof. I also saw Captain Wade throwing water from buckets on the fire below; he was on the forward part of the hurricane roof. The flames spread rapidly, bursting up from each side of the forward part of the cabin, and by the time I had straightened her up, heading for the shore bar, the flames were coming up from each side of the cabin for some distance aft the chimneys, and by the time we struck the shore bar, where we sunk, the flames were spreading over the huricane roof, forward of the chimneys, and coming up the steps on the guards, forward of the wheel-houses; the texas and pilot-house were also on fire. After having been twice ordered by Captain Wade to do so, I left the pilot-house, having first braced the pilot-wheel and stopped the engines, when I got ashore, as before stated. After getting on shore I looked back and saw the United States was all on fire, excepting a small portion of her hurricane roof near the stern. I do not think it was over six or seven minutes after I got ashore until the cabins of the United States had burned off, or fell in, a mass of burning ruins.

[CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.]

John B. Lewis,
(LATE OF WARREN MITCHELL & CO.)
Provision & Produce Broker
FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
Provisions and Produce,
NO. 62 SECOND ST.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
References.
Warren Mitchell & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson, Calloway & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Owsley & Co., New York; Cobb, Dolbonde & Co., New Orleans. de11 deod3m

Choice Groceries.

CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS
Also, agent for Bath's celebrated Baltimore oysters, received daily by express.
no15 deodtf J. A. PENTON.

REMOVAL.
H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
HAVE removed from 221 Market st. to 69 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts.
au11 dtf

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 63 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND [illegible]T, is just receiving a new supply of Fall an[illegible] Goods.

MANTELS A
MANTELS, MA
Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.
Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.
Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

OLD WHISKY.

T R U T H

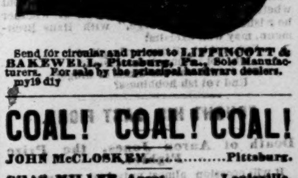
IN [illegible] not too young to be palatable, nor so old as to be spoiled—made to order by the best distillers in this State. To those desiring such an article the names of the makers will be made known. I have no name for my Whisky other than Pure Copper Distilled, and the best proof of its quality, to judges, is to taste it. Of one thing I can assure the public—it was not made at that (so called "Celebrated Copper Distillery on Salt River") to "Suit" the vitiated taste.
E. E. WILLIAMS,
No. 22 Second st., bet. Main and River.
d10 d2aw We&Sa3m

Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers.
my19 d1y

COAL! COAL! COAL!
JOHN McCLOSKEY..........Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent..........Louisville.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.
Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.
Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

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WIRT ADAMS & CO,
Vicksburg, Miss.
COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittance for all collections, at current rates of exchange.
References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. P. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no28 d6m

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,
On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.
H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.
We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
mh30 dtf H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

Cecilian College,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
EXCLUSIVELY MALE.
BOARD, tuition, washing, lights, fuel, &c., per twenty weeks..........$100
EXTRA:
Stationery, Music, Modern Languages.
For particulars apply to Messrs. Webb & Co., Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, or Messrs. H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
d11 d&w6w Elizabethtown, Ky.

Alexander House
COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.
FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
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ness from early errors,
varicocele, syphilis all
kidneys and bladder, and the
A Medical Pamphlet,
and numerous illustrations
ing the above diseases without
tant advice on marriage, &c.,
cents.
The Consulting Surgeon of this
sary, and Author of the above wor
ed personally or by letter on all the d
it treats. Patients at a distance treate
medicine sent to any part of the coun
of a statement of the case.
Consultations private, and all business
fidential.
Read the above work before seeking
elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Add
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENS
Louisv
ja15 d

MISSISQU
SPRING WATER,
FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.
Cures Cancer,
Cures SCROFULA,
Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,
And all the Impurities of the Blood,
AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
BRIGHT'S DISEASE!
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing [illegible]
MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
d3 d3m No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 19, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M., 5:45 P. M.; Lagrange, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:30 A. M., 7:20 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:00 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 8:00 A. M.
The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2 25.
ja20 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.
Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M. daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	4:25 P. M., " "
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.
Baggage checked through to all principal points.
Elegant sleeping cars on 2:40 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.
For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. 17d

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows.

Leave Louisville	[illegible] A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P. M.	5:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible] A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.
Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.
Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:00 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.
Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.
The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.
The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.
All other trains run daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
ja6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. H. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no8 dtf

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. U. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!
650 Cases California Wine,
DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angeles, California, where he makes annually [illegible] gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, [illegible]
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
de22 d6m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,
No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city. [illegible]

...yesterday morning ...emphis, between Hicks and ...-known amateurs. Twelve ...t, both being badly punished. ...rought to a close and decided

...s in circulation in St. Louis ...ing Eastern railroad companies, one ...id to be the Erie, have concluded to ...emaining stock in the St. Louis and Illi-...idge Company, and that the work will be ... forward with renewed vigor.

The mass meeting of naturalized citi-...in New York, Monday night, appointed the ...lowing gentlemen to proceed to Washington ...d submit the resolutions to Congress: A. Oakey ...all, Horace Greeley, John McKeon, Judge Chas. ... Daly, and Edward L. Carey.

The ... ...sed in Yorkshire, England, by Rev. ... ...er, of Chicago, have been purchased and taken ...o that city. They will be presented to Mr. Coll-...er, and afterward, probably, placed on exhibi-...ion in the art gallery.

Chas. Van Honer, of St. Louis, while on the Cincinnati express train for New York on Saturday, made several attempts to jump off the cars. He was secured, and is now at the police station in Jersey City insane. He was *en route* to Germany, to take possession of a large fortune left him. His wife and family are in St. Louis.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company have been busily tunneling under Broadway, New York, for about three weeks, and no one outside of the company was aware of their operations until a day or two since. The progress is very slow, as the earth is not dug out, but forced ahead.

A hired man on a farm near Edwardsville, Illinois, in the absence of his employers, took their little son, aged eight, to the barn, tied [illegible] his mouth, and [illegible] the murderer gone.

In the Circuit Court in Chicago yesterday, the motion for a new trial in the libel case of Mrs. Frances M. Wilkinson vs. the Tribune, was granted. The verdict heretofore given gave Mrs. W. $7,500 damages. Mrs. Wilkinson has also instituted a suit against Mrs. Ellithorpe for pushing into Mrs. W.'s apartment while in pursuit of her husband, who was with the woman Wilkinson.

An extraordinary ceremony occurred on Sunday in the Jewish synagogue, on Harrison street, in Chicago. Miss Mary Gilmore, an intelligent young lady, of Yankee parentage, publicly renounced Christianity and embraced Judaism. A large congregation witnessed the ceremonies. In the evening Miss Gilmore embraced a Jew, being married in the same synagogue to Bernard Berlinu, a wealthy business man in New York.

Thomas E. Leonard, ex-Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, who was arrested in New York on Monday, is charged with forging coupons of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, belonging to Shelby county, and collecting fifteen thousand dollars on the same. It is expected a still larger amount has been forged, but the above amount is all that has, so far, been discovered. When arrested Leonard was on the point of sailing for Liverpool. A detective left New York for Memphis, last night, having Leonard in custody.

THE CITY.

Illicit Distilling.

James Jackson, a Knox county distiller, yesterday commenced a ten days term in the jail.

Sixty Dollars.

Calvin Stone, col., charged with stealing $60 from another negro, was lodged in jail yesterday.

Pocket-picking.

Wm. Howard was arrested yesterday and lodged in the First-street station-house, charged with picking the pocket of Lafayette Stone, at a coffee-house on the levee.

Madam Boyer.

The parties appointed to appraise the property of Madam Boyer, the reputed wealthy courtesan who died in this city a short time since, report the total value of her personal effects at only $634 45.

Improvement of the Falls.

Gen. Weitzel, who has under his direction the improvement of the falls, advertises this morning for proposals for a large quantity of iron wedges, bolts and spikes, to be used for a dam at the crest of the Falls of the Ohio. The advertisement deserves the attention of iron men.

A Mistake.

It appeared by the published proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in our paper on Saturday last, that that board had concurred in a joint resolution of the two boards asking the General Assembly to pass acts for the benefit of railroads terminating at Louisville. The publication was altogether erroneous, the Board of Aldermen having *rejected* the resolution.

Ho! For Kentucky.

The German papers of St. Louis contain an advertisement for 15,000 acres of Kentucky land for a colony of German emigrants, who are represented to be dissatisfied with Missouri. We know nothing of the merits of the case; but perhaps it would be well for some of our real estate people to look into it. The person advertising signs himself "August Iesche, No. 1,518 Rosatt street, St. Louis." We have the land to sell, we need the emigrants, and if the offer be genuine it may be turned to account.

The Democratic Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee has a called meeting fixed for this evening, to consider the question of calling a convention to nominate candidates for the various offices within the city of Louisville. There seems to be some diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done, and we have no doubt that the Committee, which is composed of perfectly trustworthy and sensible men, will decide for the best. We are unwilling to hamper them with any peculiar views which we as individuals might entertain in this or that direction; but we have opened our columns freely, as our readers are aware, to the various sections of public opinion which have desired to express themselves. The Committee therefore has all the [illegible] before it which the case admits of, and we [illegible] confidently upon its discretion to decide that it will act for the best.

...that ...o faithful ... the compari-...n their shrieks with ..., had been at a corn-shuck-...he drippings of the sanctuary. ...cons finally made a close inspec-...ad, to their horror, that the Ethiop ... were in the noisiest and sickest stage of ...unkenness. All attempts to quiet and remove them were futile. While the grave deacons were thus laudably striving to pacify the debauchees and restore decorum, the din intensified. The mean whisky worked speedily, and when the confusion was at its acme, the two wicked daughters in Zion unstomached themselves in such a promiscuous manner that the odoriferous spew went over and upon all the adjacent pews and their starchy occupants. A *bona fide* bomb-shell could not have effected a more instant and thorough absquatulation. Old and young, male and female, with nose firmly held between thumb and finger, and with a decidedly vomitive expression around the mouth, beat a hasty retreat to the open air. The church was evacuated by all save the ungodly Taylor sisters. They wallowed in their own foul upheaval, possibly invoking the fell genius of Bourbon to spare them; while the dissolved congregation wended their way home, muttering pious imprecations upon the prostrate and frothing she-devils whom they had failed to cast out. [illegible] hardly probable that these gentle [illegible] will give another such performance in the Caldwell street or any other church.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Their Summary Maintenance in Portland.

Somewhere down in Portland is a patch of real estate to which there are two claimants—Mrs. Lucinda Atwell, its recent purchaser, and Mrs. Catherine Petrie, who claims it by adverse possession of a dozen years. Its present occupant is Mrs. Petrie, but she became mistress of the manor in a style which the law distinctly frowns upon. The whole secret popped out in the City Court, yesterday, through the trial of Mrs. Petrie upon a peace warrant sued out against her by Mrs. Atwell. The complainant testified that Mrs. P. had been exceedingly vexatious to her for the last year, all because of Mrs. A.'s tenancy of the disputed premises. She vilified her in a most [illegible] did not scruple to invent opportunities. Not only thus, but she leagued with her German neighbors, and they all abused Mrs. A. in the "sweet German accent." This Mrs. A. understood by their gestures only, but her daughter was able to translate the wicked epithets. Mrs. P. continued her wordy and gesticulatory fulminade, as already asserted, for a full twelve-month. The climax is of very recent date. Mrs. P., the pestiferous, made a heavy onslaught upon the "whose is it," and, with a supreme contempt for all sorts of etiquette, she reoccupied and possessed the castle, running Mrs. A. and family out at the point of the bayonet (we suppose), and tumbling all their goods and chattels after them. The furniture, etc., was left in a shockingly mangled condition in the yard until the storm subsided, when Mrs. A. caused them to be slipped away; but the doughty Mrs. P. holds the homestead against all contestants. For her Amazonian conduct towards Mrs. Atwell she was required to give a peace and good behavior bond of $500 for twelve months. Meantime the title to the property will be decided in the civil tribunals.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

A Model Letter for Discarded Suitors.

The following suicidal letter, incased in a rough buff envelope, with an indifferent superscription, was found afloat on the streets yesterday, at the mercy of wind and wave. The first five lines were evidently written with an overloaded pen, but "Jorge" confined himself to half a sheet of paper:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1869.

My Own Dear Fannie—

You cannot immagine the excruciating pain that racked my bosom on learning that you had proved false to me—Cruel, cruel creature to thus lead me on step by step and then with one foul sweep cast me off forever—Alas for the weakness of poor human nature—Fool that I am—long will I remember the lesson taught—never will I again believe in the constancy of any one—and most certainly not woman—With many wishes for your future success and happiness I will say farewell—farewell— Yours, with Respect— GEORGE— To Fannie—

The above should prove a warning to all susceptible young men. The discarded lover, it will be seen, still wishes the faithless Fannie success and happiness, while Fannie don't care a cent whether he wishes that way or not, or whether he wishes at all. "Jorge," with Hans Breitmann, may well exclaim:

"Oh, vot ish all dis eartly pliss?
Oh, vot ish man's soocksess?
Oh, vot ish various kinds of dings?
Und vot ish hobbiness?"

FOUGHT HIS LAST FIGHT.

Death of Aaron Jones, the Prize Fighter.

It will occasion almost universal surprise and perhaps not a little regret among the sporting circles of the country when they are told that Aaron Jones, of English and American prize-ring celebrity, is no more. The news of his sudden death reached this city last evening. He died at the farm of Mr. Ostrander, three miles this side of Leavenworth, Indiana, early yesterday forenoon. About a month since Mr. Ostrander found Jones in the city of New Orleans, very destitute, and in ill-health. Through motives of humanity, Mr. Ostrander brought him up to his farm, where he thought he might be fully recuperated. It is supposed, from the manner of his death, that it was the effect of poison taken into his stomach while in New Orleans. No further particulars of his decease are known here.

Personal.

We publish elsewhere this morning a card from Hon. T. L. Jefferson, in which, in response to a flattering call upon him, he consents to the use of his name in connection with the next Mayoralty. Mr. Jefferson is one of our best, most upright and respected citizens. He has a well balanced mind, is a man of fine business capacity, has had large experience in municipal affairs, and has proved himself to be honest, faithful and capable. He would honor the position and make a Mayor of whom any city might be proud.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Clarksville, Tenn., came up yesterday to hear the sweet warbler, Kellogg. A well merited compliment to this queen of song.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Col. Wm. S. Munday, of Tennessee, and Mr. W. G. Harkness, of the well known house of Beardslee & Brother, St. Louis.

Miss Jannette Nathen, one of the most accomplished lady vocalists of Louisville, left the city yesterday morning on a visit to Mobile, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and company are guests of the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. J. L. Ferguson, editor of the Jackson (Tennessee) Tribune, is on a visit to the city.

...n by the ...udge in debating the offense. ...sive bail was resisted by the ...unsel for Newton, on the ground that he was a poor man. It was argued that in bailable cases the bond should be accommodated to the financial ability of the accused.

Judge Craig and Mr. Baird held that the true theory was to fix the bail according to the magnitude of the offense committed, irrespective of the prisoner's wealth or penury. The special atrocity of this deed—shooting down a public officer while in the discharge of his sworn duty—was very pointedly held up and rebuked by the Court and the prosecuting attorney.

Newton gave bond in the sum of $5,000 to answer any indictment upon which he may be presented by the grand jury of the Circuit Court.

BAD NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

Prescription and Bloodshed in Harlan County.

Peaceable Citizens Driven From Their Homes by Armed Mobs.

A REIGN OF MURDER AND RAPINE.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Harlan county, brings some stirring news from that quarter of the State. His statements are believed to be entirely true, and from what is already known of that section, there can be little doubt that affairs there have assumed a very serious aspect.

It is said by this gentleman that the Loyal League, under the leadership of 'Lige Baker, Rice and others, gather at Mount Pleasant on public days, and, with drums, fifes, flags, muskets and pistols, drill and parade, and recklessly shoot into the houses of persons known to be of Democratic principles, for the purpose of frightening and driving them from the place. Mills and other property are destroyed, hen-roosts robbed and every conceivable mischief is practiced th[illegible], and serve to keep honest citizens in consta[illegible] dread. Democratic merchants have stopped th[illegible] shipping of goods already purchased, and are afraid at present to risk anything.

A few days since, the leaguers encountered Mr. David Middleton on the road, and literally riddled him with bullets. Such was the terror everywhere reigning, that not even the friends of the murdered man dared venture to undertake his burial. Some kind-hearted women of the neighborhood finally assembled, and, digging a rough grave, performed the last sad rites which otherwise would have been denied the victim of the murderous gang. No arrests were made, although the murderers were well known. Middleton was a good, peaceable citizen, and in the late war was not engaged on either side.

Most of the few Democrats remaining are hiding in the mountains or have fled to Virginia.

Harlan county is on the Tennessee border, and is very rugged and mountainous, affording a safe asylum for assassins and murderers. An effort will doubtless be made to secure the presence of troops in the neighborhood where the recent outrages have occurred, though it is said that some of the Radical members of the Legislature have promised Governor Stevenson that all outrages and depredations shall be stopped if the troops be kept away.

TWICE MARRIED.

A Sable Bigamist in the Clutches of the Law.

The charge of bigamy against a russet-shaded individual named Wm. Kates was heard before Judge Craig yesterday. From the first evidence adduced—the marriage-license record of the County Court—it appeared that on the 4th of April, 1867, matrimonial license was granted Kates for the purpose of wedding his first love, Miss Kate Winn, and that on the 14th of September, 1868, he obtained similar papers with which to marry his new-found treasure, Miss Ann Smith. According to the record, the first license had not been returned by the clergyman who solemnized the marriage, but the second license had been duly returned. In addition to this black-and-white testimony, the two wives of the accused, one of his respected mothers-in-law, and the holy man that officiated in the first union were severally introduced, and pretty well identified him as the more-than-usual husband. It was darkly hinted by the defendant's counsel that Kates' first spouse had another husband at the time she took K. for worse. This innuendo evoked a confession from old Mrs. Smith. She acknowledge that there was another husband, as well as two or three children, in the case. Her daughter was married in Missouri, and reared an interesting family of three, but their father died before her match with Kates. Notwithstanding all this, the prisoner's counsel say they stand ready to show that Kates abandoned the Winn wife because she had a plurality of husbands. The Smith *carus posa* asserted, with just the least bit of sarcasm, that Kates would never have been hers had she known of the existence of Kate Winn, alias Kate Kates.

The more respectable class of darkeys regard this case as testing a principle very dear to them in their new sphere of moral action, and they will await the result with absorbing interest. Kates was held to bail in $500 to answer.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.

The Husband of Two Wives Runs Away With a Louisville Girl.

A general indignation meeting was held at the Jeffersonville railroad depot, in Jeffersonville, yesterday, over one of those little dramas in real life which have of late become so common in some parts of the country as to attract little or no attention, but which in this latitude create more than an ordinary sensation. A report got about that a well-known bigamist was about to leave for St. Louis, having in his charge a pretty German girl from Louisville, whom, it was alleged, he was "running away with." The girl, it was said, had taken French leave of her relatives on this side of the river, and, with a capital of only $300, was about to begin life with the man in whose company she was seen.

It was known that the man had already two wives, one in Cincinnati and the other in New York, and the sight of the poor deluded girl so exasperated the citizens that but for the disrepute into which lynching has recently fallen, the bigamist might possibly have then and there been effectually disposed of for all time.

The impression was general that he intended to marry the girl before leaving Jeffersonville, and Officer Price was about to arrest him; but he showed that he was her guardian, and that she could not lawfully be taken from him. This becoming known, the crowd finally concluded not to molest him, and when the train started the bigamist and his prospective third wife were aboard.

Paducah Penitentiary Birds.

Ned Palmer, Solomon Collins, and Tom Anderson, under sentence for grand larceny, at Paducah, were brought to the jail last night, and will be taken to the penitentiary this morning.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, February 17.

Rev. Wm. C. Anderson has gone to Cincinnati.

A Natural History Society is to be organized in this city.

Mr. Talbert J. Milligan, who was lost on the steamer Mittie Stephens, was a native of this city.

Messrs. Wm. E. Allison & Co. have bought a lot on Pearl street near Main, 20 by 60 feet, for $6,000.

Blank revenue returns are seen lying on the desks of all our business houses. Returns for the year 1868 are required to be in by March 1st.

There will be a race next Saturday at the Fair Grounds, between Ben Allen's sorrel mare and Jerry McKinley's gray stallion. It will be a single dash of a quarter of a mile. Stake $50.

W. C. DePauw proposes to give $1,000 toward furnishing DePauw College chapel, if the Methodist Church in the Indiana Conference will do the same. He also proposes a gratuity of $500 for the purpose of a library in the same place upon similar terms.

Policeman Jones, on Monday night, arrested John Carroll on State street. Carroll was so drunk he had to be taken to jail on a wheelbarrow. Yesterday morning it was discovered that his leg was either broken or dislocated, and he was unable to appear in court.

On Monday night, as usual, a large number of petitions from tax-payers, asking excessive taxation to be refunded, were read in the City Council. Half the time of the Committee on Claims is spent in investigating such claims. Alderman Winstandley remarked on Monday night that the tax duplicates were always published, and it was the duty of tax-payers to correct mistakes immediately, and not ask that their money be refunded.

A railroad meeting was held Monday evening late at the office of Judge T. L. Smith. W. S. Culbertson presided. The proposed name of the association, "New Albany, Vincennes, Mt. Carmel and St. Louis Railroad Company," will be submitted for adoption at the meeting to be held to-morrow night. Messrs. J. J. Brown, L. Bradley, J. R. Cannon, L. G. Matthews and J. H. McMahon were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for stock. The above committee was at work yesterday, and met with good success. Over $28,000 have been subscribed up to this writing.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 17.

Dr. A. Curran was attacked with paralysis, on Monday morning, but was recovering yesterday.

R. J. Elvin, Esq., Paymaster of the Jeffersonville road, returned on the morning train from Madison, Ind.

Horace Scott, Esq., will return from New Orleans to-day. A telegram received yesterday announced his arrival in Memphis.

Rev. W. L. Germaine, of Jeffersonville, will be a candidate for chaplain of the Southern Prison.

Fred. Guy, who will be remembered as having been sent to the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary, was loose in town yesterday. It is reported that he, with five others, escaped from the penitentiary some days ago.

The Republicans had their heads together yesterday on the post-office question, trying to arrange matters amicably between the several aspirants. It is generally conceded that the race is between S. G. W. Twoomey and B. S. Pyle.

The return of the investigating committee to look into charges made against the prison directors, was the topic on the streets yesterday. We understand that Mr. Ferrier is not charged with anything wrong; that the other two gentlemen of the prison directors are charged with blackmailing and conspiring with the present warden, to the detriment of the late warden of the prison. The committee was expected to arrive last evening, but did not come.

On Monday night a party of our fashionables attempted a surprise party on Mr. Joseph W. Sprague, President of the Ohio Falls Car Works, but this gentleman, ever on the alert, turned the tables on the surprisers, and when the party arrived they found a rather singular collation spread. Mr. Sprague conducted his guests to a table spread with cheeses, pyramids of doughnuts, bottles with candles stuck in their necks, a keg of cider, and other plain edibles on coarse brown crockeryware. After these were demolished the delicacies were brought on, conviviality increased, and the invaders all acknowledged themselves beaten.

THH MAYORALTY.

Card from the Hon. T. L. Jefferson.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1869.

In response to the call made upon me in your paper a few days ago, signed "Many Voters," to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, permit me to say that my name is at the disposal of my friends. The public trust I have already accepted will of necessity detain me here until the 9th proximo, or later. If, however, my friends desire to place me in nomination, subject to the decision of a nominating convention, should one be held, they are at liberty to do so, and I can only promise, if elected, that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of such an important trust with the best ability I possess.

T. L. JEFFERSON.

CITY FEATURES.

Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis.

We publish to-day the annual statement of the condition of this well-known company. It is as sound as a bell.

The Atlas Company offers several marked and peculiar advantages. It does not, like most companies, confine its benefits to certain lines of latitude and longitude, forbidding policy-holders to go North or South at one season or another season as they please, refusing what they choose to call extra-hazardous risks, and in fact putting so many restrictions upon the face of their policies as to create constant annoyance to the holders and to require continual watchfulness on their part as a security against forfeiture. The Atlas' plan of insurance is justly denominated "a world-wide, unforfeitable, incontestible and indisputable plan." There never was a plan of greater liberality, and there never will be.

And the success of this company has well corresponded with its deserts. We were astonished yesterday in learning the amount of the policies that it has issued in Kentucky within the year that has just closed. The business in this State has been immense, and it is rapidly becoming greater and greater all the time; and the business in the Southern States, as we are informed on the best authority, is even greater than in Kentucky. In one Southern State, the State agent has received as his percentage not less than nine thousand dollars within the year.

H. S. Duncan & Son's Nursery.

Messrs. H. S. Duncan & Son, the enterprising nurserymen of Fern creek, Jefferson county, have issued their catalogue for the spring and fall of 1869, and we observe by it that they are better than ever able to supply all demands for fruit trees of every kind, ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, &c. This firm is of large experience and perfectly reliable, and persons purchasing from them know exactly what they are getting. Orders may be left with the firm at their stand in the Central Market, where they may always be found either in person or by representative.

Farms Given Away.

The lands to be distributed by the Henderson Land Sale are not wild, sterile lands, but the most fertile and finely improved. The crop of tobacco raised on the farms one year was sold for $57,816, cash. The same year 24,000 bushels of corn were made in addition to the tobacco crop. Five dollars will purchase a certificate in this enterprise. See advertisement.

THE COURTS.

The Hussman Bankruptcy Case.

Opinion by Judge Ballard.

THE PETERS-CONWAY CASE.

THIEVES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869.

Robert S. Gregory; committed to the House of Refuge on petition of his mother.

Mary Donahu, an orphan girl, sent to St. Xavier Industrial School on petition of Bridget Waters.

Thomas Hurst, charged with abuse of his family; dismissed on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

George Zulouf, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.

Lucinda Atwell, on a peace warrant by Catharine Petrie; $500 for twelve months.

H. B. Happy, assault and battery upon J. G. Woerner; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.

Sallie Neal and Kate rose, alias Knapp, keeping disorderly houses; $100 bond to appear before the grand jury.

Mollie Wilson and Ida Dillon, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

Jesse Leachman, colored, disorderly conduct at the Jackson street African church; fined $3.

George Hartman, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $500 bond for twelve months.

Thos. Ridge, on a peace warrant by Louis Sauer and charge of disorderly conduct; $100 to appear on Wednesday.

Andrew Chinn, colored, drunk and disorderly; $5 fine and $100 for two months.

Eliza and Sarah Taylor (colored), drunk and disorderly in the Caldwell-street African Baptist church; fined $10 each and held in $100 each for two months.

Charles Harvey, burglariously entering and robbing the store of George Driesback, on Main street; $1,000 to answer.

Henry Valentine, stealing property from L. K. Thomas; continued until Wednesday.

Wm. Kates (colored), bigamy; $500 to answer.

Belle Walker, stealing $11 from John Moore, discharged.

Isaac Newton, shooting and wounding policeman Sanford Deering, with intent to kill; $5,000 to answer.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Thomas J. McElrath and George W. Hull, Esqs., were sworn in as attorneys of the court.

The indictment for larceny against Nevil Jordan was continued at the instance of defendant.

Commonwealth against William King, indicted for stealing a watch chain; a jury was impanelled, who, having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of guilty. They [illegible] at three years in the penitentiary.

The jury in the case against Dan. Johnston, for stealing, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

In the case against B. F. Stewart, indicted for false swearing, the jury, who had been impanelled, were discharged and the indictment quashed, and the case referred to the grand jury.

The indictment against Charles Smith was dismissed.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Stancliff & Vogdes against Henry C. McDowell. The trial of this case was resumed on yesterday. The plaintiffs moved the court for leave to file an amended reply. To this the defendant objected. The leave was granted and the defendant excepted to the ruling of the court. In the amended reply the plaintiffs deny that at the time of making the contract, or at any other time, they agreed with the defendant that the building should be completed by the first of August, or that any time for its completion was ever agreed upon.

The defendant then moved the court to have the case continued and reassigned for trial at the cost of plaintiffs, which motion was granted, and the case was fixed for trial on the 11th day of May next.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

W. W. Howell, Esq., was admitted to the bar.

The grand jury returned a large number of indictments, after which they were adjourned *sine die*.

In the case of the United States against 5 bbls of whisky the answer of J. F. Vaughn was filed.

The case of Jarret Mothershed against Walter E. Robinson was dismissed by the plaintiff.

The following indictments for violations of the internal revenue laws were dismissed:

United States against Tim Griffin.
Same against Dennis Tierney.
Same against Fred. Arnold.

In the case of the United States against 4 bbls of whisky the claim of Edward J. Pope was filed.

United States against James Jackson, indictment for distilling without having first paid the special tax. The accused pleaded "not guilty." A jury was impaneled. After hearing the evidence they returned a verdict of "guilty." The court fined the accused in the sum of $100, and ordered him to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days.

United States against forty-two caddies of tobacco. The claim of J. S. Speed as informer was filed.

The indictments against the following named parties were dismissed. They are for violations of the Internal Revenue laws: Jas. Copley, Signor Bromley, Chipley & Carr, Seaton T. Cull, W. H. Welker, Jos. Brown, &c., Wm. McFelia, Andrew Howell, Bernal Able, &c., White & Dane, W. C. Young, and Fred. Arnold.

The court meets this morning at the usual hour.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal by

DANIEL JAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, February 16, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Darie vs. Long's administrator, Fulton; reversed.

Vaughan vs. Walters, Pike; affirmed.

Hargis vs. Moore, Magoffin; affirmed.

Harrison vs. Stone, Pike; reversed.

Millett, &c., vs. Millett, for use, &c., Fulton; reversed.

Newburg vs. Ratcliff, Pike; reversed.

ORDERS.

Shuck vs. trustees of Lebanon, Marion;

Brandeis & Crawford vs. Bryant, &c., Shelby; petitions for rehearing overruled.

Carr vs. Russell, Marion; rehearing granted.

Beazley vs. Mershon, Garrard; response to petition for rehearing filed.

Sparks vs. Shropshire, Harrison; leave given to withdraw original fi fa and bonds.

Farris and wife vs. Dunn et al., Garrard; affidavit filed and motion to discharge supersedeas bond.

Shaw vs. Dixon, Henderson; petition for rehearing filed.

Harbinson vs. Lane, Hickman; submitted on briefs.

Smith et ux. vs. Bone et al., Fulton;

Smedley and wife vs. Sauner, Hickman.

Davis, &c., vs. Slayden, Hickman; continued until the next term of this court.

Attachments and Mortgages—Priority of Liens—Clerical Misprisions.

B. J. Peters, guardian, &c.
vs.
Conway, } Caldwell.

REVERSED FEB. 15, 1869—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Conway, having a debt on Gracey and O'Hara, brought suit in Caldwell county, and, Gracey being a non-resident, he sued out an attachment against him to Graves county, dated May 21, 1866, and returnable to the "next June term" of the court, and had summons against both defendants issued to Caldwell, returnable at the same time. The sheriff of Graves returned the attachment without date, stating that the land was not discovered until too late. Another attachment bearing the same date was issued, returnable "on the first day of the next term of the Caldwell Circuit Court," directed to Graves, on the back of which is indorsed "November term, 1866," which the sheriff levied on a tract of land August 10, 1866. Gracey, owing the appellants, acknowledged a mortgage on this land to them August 25, 1866, which was recorded. A warning order against Gracey to appear at the November term, 1866, issued from the Caldwell Circuit Court, dated May 21, 1866. The appellants contested the validity of the attachment lien, and asserted a prior lien by reason of their mortgage. The court below adjudged in favor of the attachment lien.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

It is insisted in this Court by the appellees that the date and return day of the attachment which was levied are erroneous, through mistake of the clerk, and that it did not issue until after the June term of the Court. This was a petition in ordinary, and actual process was properly sued out, and it and the attachment properly made returnable to the first following term of the Court, which was the June term.

The legal attestation of the officer who issues it gives validity to the process, and confers legal authority on the executing officer to serve it; therefore in a conflict between the words in the body of the writ over the officer's signature and a mere indorsement on its back wholly unattested, the attested words must prevail. This is a question of strictly legal liens, one claiming by virtue of an attachment at law, which on its face shows it had expired and had no legal validity when the sheriff levied it, hence his levy could give no legal lien; the other is by a recorded mortgage subsequent to such levy. It is well settled that subsequent attaching creditors may show defects in prior attachments, and thereby get them out of their way; and the same principle authorizes subsequent mortgagees to attach prior attachments and liens; indeed with more force, as by the conveyance they get the legal title.

BANKRUPTCY.

Opinion by Judge Ballard.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

In the matter of Earnest Hussman, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This case is now heard upon the specification of grounds of opposition filed by Daniel and Walker to the discharge of the bankrupt.

There are nine separate grounds of opposition specified, but I do not consider it necessary to notice the second, third, fifth, seventh, eighth or ninth, because some of them are insufficient and the others are substantially embraced in grounds one and two. Those which I shall notice are as follows:

1st. The said Hussman did on the 21st day of February, 1867, make a fraudulent and pretended sale of his stock in trade, fixtures, goods and apparatus situated in a bakery on Market street, in said city (Louisville), and valued at $1,300, to one J. H. Landsrath, in contemplation of bankruptcy and with the intent to cheat, hinder and delay his creditors.

4th. The said E. Hussman willfully and fraudulently omitted to disclose his ownership of the furniture, fixtures, goods, stock in trade and apparatus owned by him at the time of filing his petition and situated in his bakery, * * * valued at $1,300; that he willfully and fraudulently omitted to include the same in the schedule of his effects, and has never surrendered the same for distribution among his creditors, but has fraudulently withheld and concealed the same, &c.

It will be perceived that the first ground specified is that the bankrupt made a fraudulent sale of his property prior to the passage of the act. The alleged sale was made February 21st, 1867, and the bankruptcy act was not passed until March 2, 1867. I am of the opinion that this ground is not sufficient. The 29th section, among other things, provides that "no discharge shall be granted if * * * *since the passage of this act* he (the bankrupt) has destroyed, mutilated, altered or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document with intent to defraud his creditors, or has removed, or caused to be removed, any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors, or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming, or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, &c., my opinion is that the words, "since the passage of this act," qualify all of the above alternative provisions. The grammatical arrangement of the sentence sustains this conclusion, and the reason and justice of the thing demand it. The withholding of a discharge from a bankrupt is in its nature a penalty for some improper conduct, and to refuse a discharge because of the improper conduct of the bankrupt prior to the passage of the bankrupt act would be to make the act retroactive. Courts never give a retroactive construction to statutes unless their language imperatively requires it. The construction here adopted has been approved by the District Court of New Jersey, 1 vol., L. R. p., and by the District Court of the Southern District of Ohio.

The fourth ground of opposition specified does, I think, sufficiently charge that the bankrupt concealed a part of his effects. And if the charge is sustained by the evidence the case is brought within the terms of the statute, which declares that "no discharge shall be granted * * * if the bankrupt * * * has concealed any part of his estate."

It appears that sometime after the alleged sale by the bankrupt to Landsrath, on the 21st Feb., 1867, the opposing creditors brought suit in the Louisville Chancery Court, in which suit they sought to have said sale declared fraudulent and void, and by attachment and other process to have the goods mentioned in the alleged bill of sale applied to the payment of their debt. A few days after the institution of this suit the bankrupt filed his petition in bankruptcy, but he did not in his schedules disclose that he had any interest in said goods, nor has he ever disclosed to his assignee or to any of his creditors that he had any such interest. On the contrary, in his answer in said suit he denies all interest in said goods, and he persists in this denial still.

After the appointment of the assignee of the bankrupt, he became a party to the proceedings in the State Court, and they were allowed to progress to a final decree. By this decree the said sale was adjudged fraudulent and void, and the attachment was held to have been dissolved because sued out within four months next preceding the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings, and he attached property to have vested in the assignee in bankruptcy.

Upon the order of reference, made by this court, to the Register to take proof respecting the grounds of opposition specified, the only evidence offered by the opposing creditors consisted in a copy of the aforesaid judgment of the State Court, the bill of sale to which it refers, and the schedule annexed to the bankrupt's original petition. On the hearing before me it was agreed that the judgment of the State Court relates to the contract of sale above-mentioned, and the whole record of the case in the State Court, including the evidence, was, also by agreement, produced and read.

It is insisted by the counsel of the bankrupt:

1. That the judgment of the State court cannot be read in this court.

2. That the whole record shows that said judgment is erroneous.

3. That admitting the sale to have been fraudulent, still as between the bankrupt and Landrath it was valid and passed the title to the property; that therefore the bankrupt, at the time he filed his petition, had no legal interest in the property, and cannot be charged with concealing it.

4. That the sale, if fraudulent at all, was only constructively, not positively, so, and that under no circumstances can it be maintained that a bankrupt conceals his effects who simply fails to disclose that some conveyance made prior to the passage of the bankruptcy act was constructively fraudulent.

5. That said effects were not concealed within the meaning of the bankruptcy act, because their existence and locality were not only known to the creditors of the bankrupt at and prior to the filing of his petition, but the fact of the sale was also known—the creditors having, prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, actually instituted suit alleging said sale to be fraudulent.

The State Court had undoubtedly jurisdiction of the subject matter as well as of the parties. Its judgment is therefore binding on the parties, and between them and their friends it is conclusive evidence in this Court of the fact ascertained by it. Now it so happens that the opposing creditors in this proceeding are the same creditors at whose instance the State [illegible] no reason which can preclude the judgment there from being conclusive here. Besides, the assignee of the bankrupt was a party to the suit in the State Court, and, as the assignee is, in a certain sense, the representative of the creditors, I am inclined to the opinion that the judgment of the State Court is conclusive between not only the bankrupt and the present opposing creditors, but between him and any other creditor not a party to that suit.

In respect to the second proposition it is necessary to say, only, that this Court has no authority to sit in judgment on the errors of the State Court. That judgment, whether erroneous or not, is conclusive and binding on this Court and on all courts, until reversed in due course of law.

The third and fifth propositions may be considered together.

The fourteenth section of the Bankruptcy Act, among other things provides that "all the property conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors * * * * * in virtue of the adjudication of bankruptcy and the appointment of his assignee, be at once vested in such assignee."

The property sold by the bankrupt to Landrath on the 21st of February, 1867, though sold prior to the passage of the bankruptcy act, being sold in fraud of the vendor's creditors, did, by the terms of the statute, vest in the assignee. It is wholly immaterial that the title, as between the vendor and the vendee did, by the contract of sale, vest in the vendee. As to *creditors* the sale was *then* void, and the title, in theory of law, remained in the vendor for the benefit of creditors and abode in him until his assignee in bankruptcy was appointed, when it passed to him. But if the title remained in the bankrupt, I think he concealed his estate and effects within the meaning of the statute, by concealing that title from both his creditors and assignee, though there was no physical concealment of the effects themselves. The concealment denounced by the 29th section of the act embraces a concealment of title to property as well as the hiding from view of property itself. What matters it to a debtor's creditors that his property may be seen by all men, if his right to it be concealed? Undoubtedly concealment of property may be effected by the literal hiding of it, so that, though it is known to exist and to belong to the bankrupt, it cannot be found. This is doubtless the kind of concealment mentioned in the 36th section. But the most dangerous sort of concealment takes place when the debtor presumedly places the *title* of his property in some other person's hands, to hide the same for his secret benefit, and conceals his beneficial *right* to it from his creditors. And I am satisfied that both kinds are equally forbidden by the statute, or, to speak more accurately, that either kind will preclude a discharge being granted to the petitioning bankrupt.

The bankruptcy statute was in one sense designed for the relief of insolvent debtors; but it was meant to relieve, and does, only such debtors as come with all their property of all kinds, and lay it at the feet of their creditors. It never was meant to give the smallest comfort or relief to a debtor who had at any time attempted by sale, conveyance or otherwise to place his property beyond the reach of his creditors, and who persisted in his fraudulent purpose and effort to keep it from them. A fraudulent conveyance, I have already said, made by a debtor anterior to the passage of the bankruptcy statute, will not of itself preclude his discharge; but in such case he should not conceal nor attempt to conceal the fraud when he comes to ask the benefit of the statute. He should come into court with clean hands, or, at least, with a clean conscience, and disclose fully all property and rights to property which his creditors may appropriate to the satisfaction of their claims. Though the sale in this case was made prior to the passage of the statute, and is on this account to be held no offense against it, the concealment has taken place since as well as before, because it is a continuing act, commencing at the moment of the fraudulent sales and continuing until long after the bankrupt filed his petition in bankruptcy. And if the judgment of the State court did not operate legally to put an end to the concealment, it continues still by reason of the continued denial by the bankrupt of his interest in the property so fraudulently disposed of by him.

But it is insisted that the sale made by the bankrupt was not fraudulent in fact; that it was not made with any intent to cheat creditors; that it was at most only constructively fraudulent, or, at least, that it cannot be assumed, from the Chancellor's decree, that he found any actual fraud. It is insisted that, on the assumption that the Chancellor's decree is conclusive of the fraud, it was not shown whether it was actual or constructive fraud, and if the latter, the failure of the bankrupt to disclose the property is no concealment.

I will not say that a sale which a court, in obedience to an inflexible rule of law, might be constrained to pronounce fraudulent, could not, under some circumstances, be so free of moral turpitude as to absolve the vendor who should fail to disclose such sale from the charge of concealment; but it is difficult to conceive of such a case. It is difficult to conceive of fraud free of moral turpitude, and surely it cannot be assumed that it is free. It may be, too, that, as every concealment implies something willful, a bankrupt might be excused for failing to disclose a fraudulent conveyance when made many years past, and when he had long ceased to have any enjoyment of the property. But it is not necessary to say more of these conjectural cases, or to indicate a more decided opinion respecting them. It was to avoid the questions suggested by them that the parties were allowed to present, and did present, the evidence or testimony read and produced in the State court. The case thus presented is, to my mind, free from all difficulty. The evidence shows the case to be this:

The bankrupt, Hussman, was on the 21st of February, 1867, a merchant conducting business on Market steet in Louisville, between Brook and Floyd streets. On that day he sold his whole stock of goods to his father-in-law Landrath, who was likewise a merchant conducting business on the same block or square. The consideration expressed in the bill of sale is $1,300, cash. After the sale the vendor continued in possession, buying and selling goods as before, except that in some instances he caused the accounts to be made out in the name of Landrath as purchaser. The sign over the door continued the same, except that in addition to the name of Henry Hussman there were added in small letters, "Agent." Landrath remained at his store conducting business, as before, though he was occasionally seen in the store of Hussman, and appeared to be there exercising some equivocal acts of ownership. So matters continued about nine months, and until the suing out of the attachment from the State court in November, 1867, hereinbefore mentioned. There is testimony to the effect that, at or about the time of the alleged sale, Landrath was seen to pay or give Hussman a considerable sum of money, but this testimony cannot relieve the transaction from the imputation of fraud with which all the circumstances indelibly stamp it. Landrath had no motive to make the purchase, and it is absolutely incredible that he actually paid Hussman $1,300, especially as it appears he then claimed that Hussman owed him $600, which debt the parties do not pretend was cancelled or satisfied by the sale. It was an easy matter for the parties to go through the form of paying and receiving money in the presence of witnesses. This is a common device of parties contriving a fraud, but endeavoring to fortify themselves with the evidence of good faith. So, too, the placing of the device "agent" on the sign of the bankrupt is so generally the cover of fraud that, so far from protecting the transaction from suspicion, it serves only to awaken it.

No principle has been more conclusively settled in this State, by adjudged cases, or more invariably recognized and applied, than that which denounces a retention of the possession and use and ostensible ownership of movable property after an absolute sale of the title, as a fraud, conclusive and intraversable, as against creditors: Bale vs. Arnold, 2 Bibb, 605; Hundley vs. Webb, 3 J. J. Marshall, 643; Allen vs. Johnson, 4 J. J. Marshall, 235; Lyne vs. Bank of Kentucky, 5 J. J. Marshall, 545-578; Woodson vs. Davis, 2 B. Monroe, 298; Waller vs. Cralle, 8 B. Monroe, 11. In the latter case the court say:

"An actual change of possession, so far as the thing sold is susceptible of it, is absolutely necessary to the validity of the sale as to creditors and subsequent purchasers whenever the vendor, at the time of the sale, is in the possession of the property. And this transmutation of possession, to be effectual, must not be merely nominal or momentary, but must be real, actual and open, and such as may be publicly known."

See also Jarvis vs. Davis, 1 B. Monroe, 532; Robins vs. Oldham, 1 Duvall, 29; Euder vs. Williams, 350.

The rule in the courts of the United States has been almost equally explicit and absolute [Hamilton Russell, 1 Crouch, 309; United States vs. Hoe and others, 3 Crouch 73-89; Meeker vs. Wilson, 1 Gallison 419-423; Philleptan vs. Sayles, 4 Mason 312-322; Brooks vs. Marbury 11 Wheaton 79-82; Conrad vs. the Atlantic Insurance Company, 1 Peters 388-449], though the extreme rigor of the rule is perhaps somewhat modified by the more recent case of Warren vs. Nolan, 20 Howard, 448.

I am well aware that in England, and in most of the States, the more liberal rule is adopted, and that it may now be regarded as generally settled that the retention or possession by the vendor of a chattel is only *prima facie* evidence of fraud. But whether the more absolute rule fixed by the unbroken current of decisions in this State, or the more liberal one generally adopted, be applied to this case, the result is the same. From Twyne's down to the very latest case no sale, I imagine, has ever been upheld by any court where it had appeared that the vendor had remained in possession as Hussman did, performing all the offices of an absolute owner, and continuing so for many months, and, in fact, until interrupted by his creditors, in every beneficial use and enjoyment which ordinarily appertain to the ownership of property.

There is still another circumstance entitled to some consideration. Both Landrath and Hupman are competent witnesses in this proceeding, but neither of them has testified or offered any explanation of the transaction. Certainly the most charitable must concede that the whole transaction is surrounded by circumstances of extreme suspicion. And I think it a sound rule, sustained by reason as well as by authority, that when it appears that a party to a suit has in his possession evidence which he can give to clear up any doubt or to resolve any difficulty, and he does not give it, the presumption is that the evidence if given would be in corroboration of that which has been already given against him. Clifton vs. United States, 4 Howard 242.

Counsel deem it important to inquire by what law the validity of the sale is to be determined. I hold the sale equally fraudulent, whether tested by the common law, by the statutes of Elizabeth, or as interpreted in this State or in other States, or by the general law of this State where the sale was made, and the inquiry, therefore, becomes unnecessary.

The discharge is refused.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

Vaccination of Colonies of Freedmen.

The Sanitary Inspectors to be Kept on Duty.

Report of the Health Officer.

The Board met last evening at 7½ o'clock, the following members being present:

President Crowe, Dr. Bell, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Holloway, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Pope and Mayor Tompert. Absent—Captain Bunce and Mr. Orrill.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with, and, on motion of Dr. Bell, they were approved.

Dr. Bell, from the special committee composed of the Sanitary Committee and Health Officer, offered the following, which was received:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2, 1869.

Hon. Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report, in answer to your query, that the Sanitary Inspectors are now actively engaged in the inspection of vaults, and this work cannot be perfectly accomplished in less than one month or six weeks. It is essential that it should be done now, as the carting of privy vault contents through the streets of the city during warm weather is an intolerable nuisance, and detrimental to the health of the community.

Should the spring open early, as it now bids fair to do, the cleaning of cellars, yards, alleys, &c., should then be attended to, so that we can enter the heated term of summer with the city in a good sanitary condition.

You will see that it is impossible for me to state just at what time the sanitary force could be lessened, if at all.

A great deal of time is now consumed by the Sanitary Inspectors in hunting up cases of small-pox and sending them to the Pest-house, and in vaccinating whole colonies of freedmen who are huddled together thoughout the city.

Respectfully, &c.,
ALEX. PENNY, M. D., Health Officer.

The Sanitary Committee fully concur with the Health Officer as to the necessity of keeping the Sanitary Inspectors on duty throughout the year. It would be a disastrous policy to attempt to get along without them. There is not a working day in the year when their services are not needed. These labors, efficiently performed, are essential to the health of the city, its advancement and prosperity. We are, very respectfully,

T. S. BELL,
HENRY D. POPE, } Sanitary Committee.

Dr. O'Reilly moved that the Sanitary Committee be requested to visit the Pesthouse, Almshouse and Hospital, and report to the Board [illegible].

Dr. Holloway thought that, according to sec. v, of an "Ordinance establishing and regulating a Board of Health in the city of Louisville," any member of the Board, the Health Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, or, in fact, any public officer was empowered to enter into these places and examine into their condition; thought these places should be visited by the Sanitary Inspectors every day, and that the theaters, churches, court-house and other public buildings should be entered and inspected as to their general sanitary condition in their relation to health and general hygiene.

Dr. Rogers thought the measure as presented by Dr. O'Reilly very opportune, but the suggestions of Dr. Holloway in regard to other public places as impracticable.

Mayor Tompert thought these houses were, morally speaking, of the very lowest degree.

Dr. Bell moved as an amendment that the Committee on Nuisances be added to the Sanitary Committee in the consideration of this matter.

Dr. O'Reilly's motion, as amended by Dr. Bell, passed.

The Secretary presented the mortuary report for the year 1868, and on motion of Dr. Holloway it was received and referred to Sanitary Committee.

The following monthly report of the Health Officer of work done was received:

HEALTH OFFICE, February 16, 1869.

Honorable Board of Health:

The following reports show the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors since the 19th of January. I am pleased to report that these gentlemen have gone to work earnestly, and give promise of being a very efficient sanitary corps.

The work of the past month has been of variable character, a great deal of time being consumed in making special visits to localities where small-pox has appeared, in vaccinating and in disinfecting infected houses, &c. I would call your attention to the fact that a great deal of complaint is being made by citizens of the ponds in the old bed of Beargrass creek, above Campbell street.

It might be well for the Sanitary Committee to take the matter under consideration and make such suggestions to the General Council as they deem advisable.

REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

First District—Dr. Shadburne—Blocks inspected, 26; notices served, 45; vaccinations, 43; patients sent to pest-house, 8.

Second District—Dr. White—Blocks inspected, 42; notices served, 44; vaccinations, 41; patients sent to pest-house, 7.

Third District—Dr. Reynolds—Blocks inspected, 2; notices served, 35; special visits, 48; vaccinations, 62; patients sent to pest house, 10.

Fourth District—Dr. Rogers—Blocks inspected, 95; notices served, 67; vaccinations, 46; cases sent to pest-house, 6.

Respectfully,
ALEX. PENNY.

On motion of Doctor O'Reilly the board then adjourned, to meet again Tuesday evening, March 2, 1869.

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D., Sec'y, &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1869.

Present, Geo. W. Morris, President, and Messrs. Maxwell, Stoll, Eisenman, Baker, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Herbert, Watson, Bowser, Thixton, Cassilly, Boone, and Baird.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

Dr. Maxwell presented a petition from the butchers and gardeners in regard to the prices of their licenses, which was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Maxwell, Cassilly, and McClaran.

The report of Colonel Boone, from Revision Committee, on street railways, was read, when Mr. Baird moved to amend the latter part by striking out and inserting as follows, viz: "And no damage shall arise to the city or any contractor on account of any casual obstruction or impediment caused while improving any public way of the city."

On motion of Mr. Watson the previous question was ordered, when Mr. Baird's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Morris and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, Eisenman, Baker, McClaran and Baird—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Hughes, Phillips, Herbert, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Cassilly and Boone—8.

The report of the committee was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, Eisenman, Baker, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Herbert, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Cassilly, and Boone—14.

NAY—Mr. Baird—1.

Col. Boone, from the Revision Committee, submitted a report on sewers, which was read, when Mr. Herbert moved to amend by requiring that all the principal main sewers, which the General Council may order to be constructed, shall be built or constructed at the expense of the city.

Mr. Cassilly presented the following, which was read and referred to the Revision Committee, viz:

And it is provided that, before any deed of transfer of real estate shall be admitted to record in the County Court, it shall be indorsed by the City Assessor as registered in his office.

And it shall be the duty of every one purchasing real estate in the city of Louisville to register such purchase in the City Assessor's office, under a penalty of —— sum, which shall be a tax on said property, and shall be collected at the same time as other taxes.

And it shall be the duty of the City Assessor to keep a record in his office open for reference at all times to any citizen.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, February 17, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1869. }

The local money market was reported comparatively quiet to-day, though its stringent condition has undergone no perceptible modification. The banks and banking houses are extending all the aid possible to regular customers, but outside paper receives but little attention. The rates of interest range from 9 to 15 per cent.

Eastern exchange continues to offer superabundantly, and is very dull; bought at ⅛ discount, with sales over the counter at par to 1-20 discount.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 135¼, and closed at 135. Gold loans are reported 7 and sterling exchange at 109¼@109¾. The offerings in this market to-day were on a more liberal scale.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, furnish the following quotations, as also of Government bonds, local stocks and bonds:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134	135
Silver ½s and ¼s	128¾	
Silver dimes	124¾	

The 10:25 dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the New York Government bond market easier, and at 2:25 P. M. the market was unsettled and a decline as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday was reported on all descriptions. Sterling exchange declined to 109@109¾. The offerings in this market are larger than usual, with a greater disposition on the part of capitalists to invest. The condition of the New York market to-day was unsatisfactory and had the effect to restrict transactions, the market closing as follows:

Five-twenties 1861	113¾	114¼
Five-twenties 1862	114	115
Five-twenties 1864	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties 1865	111¾	112¾
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109¾	110¼
Five-twenties 1867	109¾	110¼
Five-twenties 1868	110	111
Ten-forties	108¾	109¾

The following indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	114¾	115½	114¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1862	114¾	116	115	..	1
5-20s of 1864	111¾	112¾	111¾	..	1
5-20s of 1865	113¾	113¾	112¾	..	1¼
5-20s of 1865, new	110¾	111¼	110¾	..	⅜
5-20s of 1867	110¾	111¼	110¾	..	⅜
5-20s of 1868	110¾	111¼	110	..	⅜
10-40s	109¾	110¾	109¾	..	⅜

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is a fair degree of animation noticeable in local securities, and the amount daily changing hands is in the aggregate large. The opinion is expressed that the action of Congress in relation to our canal will have the effect of bringing the bonds of the company into a more active demand at advanced rates. The following quotations continue to fairly represent the market:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113¾@114¼
National bank, second	97 @ 98
National bank, Planters'	97 @ 98¾
National bank, city	102 @103
Bank of Kentucky	91¾@ 92¾
Bank of Louisville	96¾@ 97¾
Merchants' bank	118¾@119¾
Commercial bank	83 @ 84
Northern bank	110 @112
Citizens' bank	109 @110
People's bank	102 @103¾
Mechanic's bank	99 @100
Western Financial Corporation bank	73 @ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	101 @102
Security bank	105 @106
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109 @110
Farmers' bank	90 @ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120 @121
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99 @100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65 @ 68
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. Railroad	45 @ 50
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	63¾@ 64¾

BONDS.

City for street improvements	74 @ 77
City for bounty	78¾@ 79¾
City for school purposes	79¾@ 80¾
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	80 @ 81
City for Lou. and Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	79 @ 80
City " " " " (L. E.)	78¾@ 79
City	81 @ 82
City for wharf (old)	79 @ 80
City for wharf (new)	78 @ 79
City for waterworks (old)	77¾@ 78¾
City for waterworks (new)	79 @ 80
Waterworks bond	79 @ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	90 @ 92
Canal bond (second issue)	82 @ 83
Canal bond (third issue)	80 @ 81
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @ 78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99 @100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90 @ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (old)	93 @ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (new)	80 @ 81
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84 @ 85
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. E. Branch)	91 @ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Branch)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R.R. bond (cons'd mortg)	.. @ 90
City for Elizabetht'n & Paducah R. R.	.. @ 85

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices of some of the leading stocks for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	163¾	163⅜	161⅝
Erie	36¾	36	..
Reading	94¾	93⅜	92¾
Michigan Southern	94	94	93¾
Clev. and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	90¾
Chic. and R. I.	131¾	130¾	127¾
Chic. and N. W. Com	84	83¾	82¾
do. preferred	92¾	91¾	90¾
Fort Wayne	118¾	118⅜	117¾
Western Union Tel.	37¾	37	36¾

COMMERCIAL.

There were no incidents occurring in commercial affairs to-day requiring extended comment. The general markets were quiet, and business localities wore a less animated appearance than on yesterday. On the whole, however, there were no signs of discouragement, and dealers generally are anticipating an active spring trade.

In the department of dry goods prices are steady, and stocks are now very complete.

In the department of groceries the excitement in sugars continues, and advices to-day report a further advance in hard standard. The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported the demand fair and prices firm. Cuba, 13¾@14¼c; Porto Rico, 14@15¼c; refined soft, 17¾@17½c; hards, 18¾c.

The New Orleans dispatch reported the sugar market active and prices higher. Common, 12@12¼c; prime, 14¾@15c; yellow, 16c. Molasses market active and prices higher; prime, 75@76c.

The provision market to-day was quiet, but advices from other markets East and West were calculated to strengthen prices, and holders are not pressing stocks.

The cotton market continues quiet and depressed under unfavorable advices from New York. The views of buyers and sellers are apart, and holders are not disposed to make concessions.

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market is quotably unchanged, with liberal offerings and a moderate demand. We quote at $4 50 for common to $6 50 for prime, and $7@7 50 for choice to extra choice northern per bushel on arrival, and are selling from store at $3 50@$3 75 per bushel.

BAGGING—Sales of 300 pieces Kentucky Py. at 21c and 75 pieces light weight at 13¾c.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand and steady at 32@33c per lb.

BUTTER—Country butter is in fair receipt and moderate demand at from 20@25c per lb. Western Reserve 35@40c and New York at 45@48c.

BATTING—Dealers report the market firm, with ample stocks. We quote: Maysville No. 1 and Canneiston batting at 31@33c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm. We quote at $175@200 per ton.

COTTON YARNS—The market is well supplied and prices are firm. Dealers report a good demand for the season. We quote standard yarns at 21@23c for No. 500, 19@21c for No. 600, and 17@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held 1c higher.

CARPET CHAIN—Is steady at 44@45c for white, and 50@55c for colored.

CANDLEWICK—We have no change to report; sales are made at 44@46c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Bolted is in fair request at 75 to 80c per bushel loose. Kiln-dried is quiet at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are very firm and stocks are light, advices warranting the opinion that prices will be fully maintained. We quote Western Reserve factory at 23@25c. Western Reserve and Hamburg at 21@22c; New York factory at 23@24c; English dairy at 22@23c; pineapple at 27@28c.

CANDLES—Are in fair request, with fair stocks in manufacturers' and jobbers' hands. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23¾@24¼c; 13-oz at 19@20c; 12-oz at 17¾@18¾c; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand and stocks and receipts are not sufficient to meet the wants of buyers. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency. We quote on arrival: Apples 9¾@10¼c; quarter peacees 12@13c; peaches 15@16c; peeled peaches 23@25c per lb.

EGGS—Are steady at 18c per doz in lots. We quote at 17@18c shipper's count.

FLAXSEED—Is firm at $2 25 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Buyers are paying 75c per lb for a prime article. We quote at 70@75c, according to quality for good to prime—mixed feathers are dull.

FURS—Are steady and in good demand. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 15@20c; deer, per lb, at 25@30c.

GINSENG—Is steady, and prices range from 70@75c, with occasional transactions at a slight advance for destrable lots.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in light request. We quote at 20c in bales and 22@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in fair request and steady. We quote 2¾-bushel at 53@55c; 2-bushel at 45@47c; 3-bushel at 61@65c.

HAY—The market is steady, and only moderately well supplied, with a fair local demand: sales to-day of 220 bales on wharf at $18, and from store at $19@20.

HOMINY—Is in good supply and steady at $5 50@6 per bbl.

HIDES—The market is firm, with liberal receipts. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 21@22½c; sheep (wool on) 40@90c.

HOPS—Are dull and prices are weak and irregular, ranging from 10 to 35c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are firm and the market is more than usually active. We quote: Fine Virginia, pounds, $1 10@1 15; medium Virginia, pounds, 80@90c; Virginia, fancy styles, $1 10@1 25; Missouri and Kentucky, pounds, fine, 75@80c; Missouri and Kentucky, medium, 75@80; bright 14's and ½'s, 67@70c; Navy, ¾ pounds and 10's at 60@70c. Smoking tobacco, fine Virginia, pounds, ½'s and ¼'s, in bales, 65c @$1.

NAILS—Prices are a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. We quote 10d at $4 40@4 65.

OFFAL—Is in good supply, and prices are steady. We quote bran $17@18; shorts $21@22; ship stuff $25@27; middlings $32@33 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply and quotably unchanged. We quote at $4 50@5, with occasional sales at $5 50 per bbl.

OILS—Lard and linseed oils are firm. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@38c; benzine at 19@20c. We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 70@1 75.

POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are weak. Dealers are offering peachblows, Neshannocks and russets, in round lots, at $2 35@2 50, and jobbers are selling at $2 50@2 75. Sales reported—240 bbls peachblows at $2 30@2 50 per bbl.

SEED POTATOES—Are in fair request and good supply. Dealers quote as follows: Pinkeye $5 00@5 50; white sprout $4 50@5; early Goodrich $4 50@5 00; Cuscoe $4@4 50; Michigan peachblow $2 65@3 15; Buckeye $4@4 50; Neshannock $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—Are in fair demand at 7@9c, according to quality.

RAGS—Are firm at 5@5½c for mixed and white cotton.

RICE—Is in fair demand at 10@11c for Louisiana.

SEEDS—There is a good demand for clover seed and prices are fully maintained. Timothy and blue grass are selling freely, as also orchard grass. Sapling clover is in good demand. We quote red clover at $10 15@10 35; sapling clover at $14 50@15 per bushel; timothy $3 80@3 75; orchard grass $1 75@2 00; red top $1 80@1 75; Ky. blue grass $3 60@3 75c extra $3 75@4; millet $2 10@2 25; Hungarian grass seed $2 10@3 25; hemp seed $2@2 25; spring wheat $2 15@2 35; onion sets, white skin, $11@12; yellow $7 50@8; top $6@6 25; spring barley $2 75@2 85; white oats 85@95c; black oats 95c@$1 05.

SOAP—The market is steady, and we quote German No. 1 at 9@9½c, No. 2 at 8¾@9c, rosin at 6¾@7c, and palm at 7¾@8c.

STRAW—Receipts are moderate and prices steady. Dealers are selling oat straw from store at $14@14 50 per ton.

SALT—Stocks are ample to supply the demand. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $3 30@3 50 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls, $2 65@2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47¾@50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TIN PLATE—Is firm. We quote I C at $14 50 per box.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Dealers are paying 11@11¾c for tallow, and 11@12c for grease.

WOOL—Receipts are light and prices entirely nominal. We quote unwashed nominal at 30@38c, and tub washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Raw is in fair supply, with a moderate demand. Sales to-day amount to 80 bbls at 95c, tax paid. Rectified is steady at $1@1 25 per gallon.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The excitement in sugars has not abated and prices are still tending upward. We note sale of 75 hhds N. O. at prices ranging at 13¾c for common, 14c for fair, 14¾c for good fair, 15c for fully fair, 15¾@15¾c for prime, and 16c for choice. We quote N. O. in lots to the trade at 14@16c for fair to prime, 14¾@17c in hhds and bbls, by jobbers; Demarara 16@17c; hard standard 19¾@20¾c, A S, B S, extra C S, and circle C S from 17@19c; yellow sugars at 16@17c; white Havana 17@17¾c.

MOLASSES—The market is in full sympathy with sugar and is advancing, with sales to-day of 325 bbls at 80@85c for prime and 90c for choice. We quote at 80@90c, in lots, to the trade, and 90@$1 00 in barrels and half barrels, in jobbing lots. Molasses sirups at 65@75c; sugar sirups at 80c@$1; sugar drips at $1 30@1 40 in bbls, and $1 30@1 40 in small packages.

COFFEE—The market is firm, with sales to-day of 325 bags at 20¾@24¾c for fair to prime. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 21c to 25¾c; choice, 26@26¾c; Laguayra, 24@26c; Java, 34@36c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The lull in the trade which commenced last week continues; holders, however, are confident of a reaction in prices at an early day, and the tone of the market is still strong. Advices to-day are calculated to strengthen prices, and the market closed firm but not quotably higher.

MESS PORK—Sales reported to-day amount to 40 bbls, on orders, at $33 50, and 1,000 bbls, terms not mentioned; round lots are offering at $33.

BACON—The sales reported amount to 50 casks; shoulders 14¾c, clear rib sides 17¾c, and clear sides 18¾c, sugar-cured hams 19¾c, plain sugar-cured hams 18¾@19c, plain 18c.

BULK MEATS—Sales reported on orders amount to 62 casks; shoulders 13¾c, clear rib sides 16¾c, clear sides 17¾c; 300,000 lbs clear rib sides at a point in Indiana on private terms.

LARD—The market is steady; sales reported 35 tierces at 20@20¾c; 50 kegs at 21¾c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The flour market continues dull, and quiet, though a slightly better demand was reported to-day, and some shipments were made to points South. Sales reported 455 bbls various grades, and we continue to quote as follows: Fine, $5@5 50; superfine, $5 75@6 25; extra, $6 75@7; extra family, $7 25@7 75; A No. 1, $8 25@9 50; fancy, $9 50@11. Rye flour is unchanged at $7 50@8.

GRAIN—There is considerable doing in corn at points on the railroads and river. Dealers are paying 50c per bu for prime qualities. Wheat is in moderate request, and we note sales 900 bu at $1 70 for prime red; 8,000 bu corn on river below on p. t; 800 bu in ear here at 63@63c; 900 bu oats at 67@68c. Rye is selling in small lots to-day at $1 45@1 47; 600 bu malt at $2 35 for No. 1 spring, and $2 50 for Canada; 100 bu Canada barley for seed at $2 75. We quote black or white seed oats at 75@90c, sacks included; feed oats at 66@68c, from store, 62@64c on arrival. Wheat at $1 70@1 85 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 60c on wharf, and 62@63c from store; shelled corn 62c on wharf, and 65@70c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 40@1 50 from store; and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2@2 35 for spring, $2 75@2 80 for fall. Canada malt $2 30@2 50, and $1 50@1 75 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 50@2 75; spring No. 2 $1 60@1 75; No. 1 $2; fall $2@2 10.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day exhibited unusual activity and buoyancy, with large offerings and full prices. Receipts are coming forward liberally, and the quality of the leaf is showing very decided improvement. We reproduce our quotations, with the remark that all desirable qualities are bringing prices well up to extreme figures:

		Clarksville and Western District.
Light planters' lugs	$4 50@ 6 50	$6 00@ 7 50
Low and mid. leaf	7 00@ 9 50	8 00@11 00
Good leaf	10 50@12 00	12 00@14 00
Fine and choice leaf	13 00@15 00	14 00@17 00

The Planters' House sold 12 hhds at $5 25 for Indiana lugs, to $14 for Christian county leaf. The Louisville House sold 58 hhds at $4 20 for trashy lugs, to $16 25 for Henderson county leaf. The sales at the Louisville House included 8 hhds Henderson county leaf at $16 25, $14 50, $12, $11, $11 25, and $10 50, and 2 hhds trash at $5 55@5 20 per 100 lbs. 1 hhd which sold on the Henderson market last week for $10 90, brought $12 to-day, quick, affording a profit of $15 above expenses. The Boone House sold 91 hhds, the largest sale of the season, at $3 55 for trash to $14 25 for mahogany wrappers. The Ninth-street House sold 55 hhds at $3 25 for trash to $11 50 for cutting leaf. The Farmers' House sold 26 hhds at $4 25 for frosted lugs to $12 75 for Logan county shipping leaf. The Pickett House sold 71 hhds at $3 25 for trash to $11 75 for Hart county manufacturing leaf.

The offerings to-day amounted to 313 hhds, the largest since November, with rejection of bids on 11 hhds. Prices ranged as follows, viz: 1 at $16 25, 2 at $14@14 50, 1 at $13 25, 8 at $12@12 75, 10 at $11@11 75, 25 at $10@10 75, 33 at $9@9 90, 45 at $8@8 90, 38 at $7@7 95, 59 at $6@6 95, 58 at $5@5 95, 24 at $4@4 95, 5 at $3 25@3 75.

CLARKSVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Sales by Turnley & Wooldridge at the Exchange in Clarksville, Tennessee, on Saturday, February 13, 1869, of 70 hhds., as follows: $13 25, 12 95, 12 [illegible], 12 75, 12 75, 12 70, 12 70, 12 70, 12 50, 12 20, 11 75, 11 70, 11 60, 11 60, 11 60, 11 60, 11 40, 11 40, 11 25, 11 20, 11 10, 11 10, 11 10, 11 10, 10 95, 10 95, 10 90, 10 90, 10 80, 10 80, 10 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10 25, 10 10, 10, 9 80, 9 40, 9 40, 9 20, 8 95, 8 80, 8 50, 8 50, 8 30, 8 25, 8 25, 7 75, 7 40, 7 40, 7 25, 6 90, 6 90, 6 60, 6 60, 6 50, 6 30, 6 25, 5 95, 5 80, 5 75, 5 75, 5 30, 5 10, 4 80, 4 50, 4 30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 16—P. M.

The great feature of Wall street to-day was the stringency in money and the depression it caused in nearly all directions. The demand was active throughout. Government dealers were generally accommodated at 7 per cent., and, in some cases, were lenders themselves.

The stock brokers paid 7 per cent. in currency to 7 per cent. in gold, and, in a few instances, a commission of 1¼ was added to the legal rate in currency. In the gold room brokers paid 6 per cent. to 1-32 per cent. to have their gold carried. This sudden change in the money market was caused by a combination of the leading bears in gold, stocks, &c., to lock up greenbacks and depress values. The recent sharp rise in governments caught some parties largely short who made common cause with confederates in the gold and stock markets.

The action of certain bank officials, says the Express, was very suspicious, and it is believed they are interested in this new bear consolidation.

Governments opened firm with an improvement of ⅛@¼ over last night. After the early call, a disposition was shown to realize, which, added to the lack of Cable advices, made a heavy market. Dealers generally holding off at the noon call, considerable excitement prevailed, sellers being very numerous and prices about ⅛@¼ per cent lower. The market again hammered before the close and there was a further decline but quiet, feeling strong with the recovery of ⅛@¼ under the Cable quotations of 79 at London, and 83 at Frankfort.

Coupons '81	114¾@114¼	Coupons '67	111 @111¼
'62	114¾@115	'68	111 @111¼
'64	111¾@111¼	Ten-forties	109¾@109¾
'65	113¾@113¾		
new	110¾@110¾		

State bonds dull; Missouris better; North Carolina and Tennessees lower.

Missouri	88 @	North Carolina	60¾@61
New Tenn.	66¾@66¾		

Gold lower; opened at 135¾, fell to 134¾, and closed at 135.

Railways opened heavy, and during the forenoon there was a decline on Erie ⅛@1 per cent. The Supreme Court decision on the legal tender question is a step toward the resumption of specie payments, and is regarded as unfavorable to higher prices at present. Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, old Southern and Reading were most active.

Miscellaneous and Express stocks were all lower this afternoon. The general market continues heavy and large amounts of stock were sold by the bear combination, while the money stringency also slaughtered the weak holders. Pacific Mail fell nearly 3 per cent. during the day, Northwestern, Toledo and Pittsburg ¾, Ohio and Mississippi 2¾, and others in proportion. The market closed excited and unsettled.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	37 @ 39	Wabash	65 @ 65¾
Amer. Ex	45 @ 46	Do preferred	77 @ 78
Adams Ex	64¾@ 65	St. Paul	64¾@ 65
Merch'ts' U Ex	18¾@ 18¾	Do preferred	76¾@ 76¾
Quicksilver	22¾@ 23	Fort Wayne	117¾@117¾
Canton	58¾@ 59	Ohio and Mis.	32¾@ 33
Pacific Mail	119¾@110¾	Michigan S.	93 @ 93¾
Western U Tel.	37¾@ 37¾	Illinois Cen'l	144¾@
Mariposa	8¾@ 9	Clev. and Pitts.	90¾@ 90¾
Do preferred	28 @ 28¾	Toledo	104¾@104¾
N. Y. Central	161 @161¾	Northwestern	82¾@ 82¾
Erie	36 @ 36¾	Do preferred	90 @ 90¾
Hudson	135 @135¾	Lake Shore	105¾@
Harlem	135 @135¾	Chi. and A.	156 @
Reading	91¾@ 92	St. Joseph	119 @
Terre Haute	38 @ 39	Dubuque & S.C.	107 @
Do preferred	66 @		

Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmalee 175.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 50; Copper Falls 16¾; Franklin 19; Hecla —; Hancock 4; Minnesota 3; Quincy 18¾.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,059,624
Payments	671,272
Balance	88,203,579

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 16—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and heavy; sales 900 bales at 27¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,082 bbls; market dull and 5@10c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $5 65@6 40 for superfine State and Western; $6 75@7 15 for extra State; $6 50@7 40 for extra Western; $7 40@8 60 for white wheat extra; $6 75@8 50 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 30@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour in moderate request; sales 275 bbls at $7 25@7 85.

CORNMEAL—Rather more steady; sales 100 bbls choice Western at $4 75, and 500 bbls Brandywine at $5 delivered.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 12,800 bush; market heavy and about 1c lower; sales 28,000 bush at $1 58@1 61¾c for No 2 spring in store and delivered; $1 70 for No 1 do delivered; $1 85 for winter in store and delivered, $1 70 for No 1 do delivered; $1 85 for winter red State. Rye dull and declining; sales 1,300 bush at $1 40 for Southern, $1 45 for Western. Barley dull; sales 55 bush Canada West, and about 214,600 bush German at $2 30. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 16,300 bush; market slightly favors buyers; sales 43,000 bush at 90@92c for new mixed Western, closing at 90@91c for old mixed Western, $1 02@1 03 in store; 98c for new Southern mixed, 93@95c for white Southern, the latter price for extra choice. Receipts oats 1,400 bush; market dull and heavy; sales 36,000 bush at 74@75c for Western in store, and 77c for do afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet and firm; sales 3,220 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar firm; sales 1,400 hhds, including 400 hhds to arrive, at 12¾@13¾c for Cuba, 13¾c for Porto Rico. Sales 150 boxes Havana at 13¾@14c. Molasses firm; sales 600 barrels New Orleans at 84@88c.

OILS—Petroleum steady; sales 3,000 barrels at 22@23c for crude and 33@33¾c for refined bonded. Linseed oil unchanged, at $1 02@1 03.

HOPS—Dull at 5@15c for Americas.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull, at 50@53¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales 875 bbls at $32 50@32 75 for new mess, $32@32 25 for old do, $26 50@27 25 for prime, $30@31 50 for prime mess; also 750 bbls new mess, seller April and May, at $32 75. Beef—steady; sales of 225 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess, $14@16 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 150 tierces at $27@31 for prime mess and $29@32 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 125 bbls at $33@38. Cut meats quiet; sales 150 pkgs at 14@16¾c for shoulders and 16@18c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 13¾@13¾c for Western and 14¾@15c for city. Middles quiet. Lard steady; sales of 720 tierces at 18¾@20c, chiefly 19¾@20c for steam and 20@21¾c for kettle rendered; also sales 1,000 tcs steam, seller February, March and April at 19¾@19¾c.

BUTTER—Firm at 35@50c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Firm at 17@22c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool lower; engagements for 30,000 bush corn and wheat at 5@5½d, and 3,500 bbls flour at 1s 10½d, per steam.

LATER—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5@10c lower on medium and good grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally lower; scarcely any milling demand; only limited export inquiry. Rye dull and heavy at $1 45 for Western. Oats dull and heavy at 90@92c for new mixed Western; $1 02 for old do in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $32 50@32 75 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon steady, with moderate inquiry. Lard steady at 19¾@19¾c for good to prime.

EGGS—Dull at 29@34c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, February 16—P. M.

FLOUR—Very dull at $7@7 50 for family.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and prices irregular. No 2 winter sold at $1 50, and No 1 could not be sold at better than $1 60. Corn dull at 60@64c for ear and 65c for shelled. Rye quiet at $1 40@1 42 for No 1. Oats firmer; No 1 67@68c, and white 69c. Barley in fair demand at $2 20@2 25 for prime to choice.

COTTON—Dull and prices are nominal; middling held at 26¾c, but there is no demand.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales to-day of 120 hhds at $4 25 boxes lugs and trash at $2 10@8 75, and leaf at $9@28.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer on the part of holders, and there was more inquiry, but buyers and holders being apart in their views, there was not much done. Mess pork held at $32. Lard at 20c. Bulk meats 13@13¾c. Bacon 14¾c, 17¾@17¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides.

BUTTER—Is held higher and firm at 31@37c; the supply of fresh is not equal to the demand.

EGGS—Plenty at 18@19c.

CLOVERSEED—Firm at 16¾@16¾c.

OILS—Linseed dull at $1 05@1 07; the demand is limited.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 36@38c for refined.

CATTLE—Beef cattle in good demand, but moderate supply, and prices of the lower and medium grades are ¼c higher.

HOGS—Less firm and selling at 10@12c gross.

GOLD—134¾ buying rate.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—P. M.

COTTON—Market unsettled and lower; middling 26¾@26¾c; sales 3,000 bales. Receipts 3,823 bales; exports 1,533 bales.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common 12¾c; prime 14¾@15c; yellow clarified 16c. Molasses active; prime 75@76c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, February 16.

Cotton—Market dull; low middling 23c; good ordinary 22¾c. Stock on hand 4,500 bales.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—P. M.

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—In good demand; undressed sold at $150@160, the latter [illegible].

FLOUR—Inactive and low grades easier; superfine [illegible], X [illegible], XX [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a good demand; prime to fancy red fall sold at $1 [illegible]; No 2 spring sold at $1 [illegible]. Corn dull and weak at 70@75c. Oats dull and unsettled, closing lower; [illegible] for choice and fancy, white and black 68@71c. Barley very quiet at $1 [illegible] for strictly prime to fancy spring. Rye easier at $1 [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged at $32 cash, and $32 [illegible], buyer month, at Keokuk. Bulk meats quiet and easier, packed shoulders 12¾@13¾c, clear sides 17c. Bacon inactive and easier at 14¾c for shoulders, 17¾@[illegible] for clear rib sides, and 18c for clear rib. Lard, little doing; choice tierce 20c on order, 21¾c for choice leaf, kettle rendered; 19c for prime steam; buyer the month.

CATTLE—Quiet, with languid demand, at 3@7¼c.

HOGS—In small supply and limited butchers' demand at 9@10¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls; wheat, 10,200 sacks; corn 6,700 sacks; oats, 11,300 sacks; barley 500 sacks; rye [illegible] sacks; hogs, 250 head.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, February 16—P. M.

The crude oil market is weaker, with but little business doing. Sales of 1,700 barrels spot at 17c; also 1,000 at sellers' option all the year at 18c. We quote spot at 16¾@17c; sellers' option for the next six months at 18¾@18¾c; buyers' option all the year at 20c. The refined oil market is perfectly quiet, and no transactions are reported. Prices are lower and weak, at a decline. Offers to sell for February delivery at 37¾c and March at 37c were without [illegible].

PITTSBURG CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb[illegible].

In the Allegheny cattle market the offerings of cattle yesterday were very small, and the amount was 600 head, with but light demand. The market was rather quiet, although prices were well sustained. Extra cattle sold at from $7 50 to $9 00 per cwt; good to prime from $6 50 to $7 25; scalawags from $3 50 to $6. Sheep—In consequence of the light offerings the market is very firm, with an advance on prime. Fat sheep very firm, with a retail demand, and no difficulty was found in realizing good prices. Extra sheep, averaging 140 pounds, sold at 9c: common sold at $4 per head. Other lots sold at prices from $1 25 per head to 6c per pound. The market for hogs is rather dull, with a sale of 150 head at 13@14c; 150 head sold at from 11 to 13¾c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, February 16—P. M.

COTTON—Unchanged; receipts 1,179 bales; exports 967 bales.

FLOUR—Low grades firm; superfine $6 75@7 25.

GRAIN—Corn 72@78c. Oats 78c.

HAY—$26@27.

BRAN—$24@25.

CORNMEAL—$3 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33 50. Bulk meats weak; clear sides 17¾c, and shoulders 14c. Dressed hogs 13@13¾c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, February 16—P. M.

Consols 93¾. 5-20s quiet at 78¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 25; Illinois Central 97¾, and Atlantic and Great Western 35¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16—P. M.

Bonds 83.

PARIS, Feb. 16—P. M.

Bourse quiet; Rentes 70f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and declining, closing flat; sales 7,000 bales middling uplands on the spot at 12@12¾d; to arrive 11¾d; Orleans 12¾@12¾d. Manchester market heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat declined to 11s for white California, and 9s 8d@9s 9d for No. 2 red Western. Corn 33s for old, and 31s for new. Flour 25s. Oats 3s 5d. Peas 42s. Barley 4s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Beef 95s. Mess pork quiet at 97s. Lard quiet at 72s. Bacon declined to 58s 6d. Cheese 78s.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 7½s 3d spirits, and 1s 1d for refined.

ROSIN—Fine 17s 6d.

OILS—Linseed £30 10s.

TALLOW—46s.

LONDON, February 16—P. M.

Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar buoyant at 29s 3d for New Orleans afloat. Spirits Turpentine 32s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 11½d; spirits 81s 2d. Common rosin 6s 3d@5s 6d; fine rosin 15s 9d. Linseed oil £27 15s@£28.

HAVRE, February 16—P. M.

Cotton market dull; tres ordinaire 130f on the spot, and low middlings to arrive 140f.

ANTWERP, February 16—P. M.

Petroleum 58¾f.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.

BY RIVER—February 16.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Lytle—500 kegs nails, Murrell & Weller—35 boxes Glass, Cassiday & Co—30 bags barley, 30 bags seed, Pitkin Wiard & Co—34 bags seed, Bondurant & Todd—50 bbls sugar, Moore, Bremaker & co—62 bags seed, 566 boxes cans, Louisville and Nashville Railroad—25 kegs soda, Stege & Reiling—26 barrels soda, H C Armstrong.

CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—50 boxes hardware, G Bancman & co—60 packages iron, W B Belknap & co—30 coils rope, Moore, Bremaker & co.

MADISON—Per Leonora No 2—13 hhds tobacco, Ninth Street warehouse—34 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—1 hhd tobacco, Farmers' warehouse—40 bbls gunnies, Blackmore, Duckwall & Mills—3 hhds tobacco, Pickett warehouse.

EVANSVILLE—Per Charmer—49 sacks corn, Blackmore, Duckwall & Co—34 pieces pipes, P Bannon—7 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—6 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—36 empty bbls. Pinsler, Gaulbert & Co.

TENNESSEE RIVER—Per Kate Robinson—58¾ tons pig iron, 8 bales cotton, 440 bags corn, 12 bags cotton yarns, 2 bags beans, consignees.

TENNESSEE RIVER—Per LeClaire—42 bales cotton, D H Davies & co—56 bales cotton and 2 packages, E W & L P Kennedy—22 bales cotton, 4 packages and 48 sacks peanuts, W Wicks & co—36 bales cotton, 3 packages, Porter, Fairfax & co—4 bales cotton, 6 packages, A H G—3 bales cotton, J T & co—3 pkgs [illegible], Terry, Wheat & Cheane—3 bales cotton, Tapp, Walsh & Berry—3 bales cotton, Jas T Tompkins & co 3 hhds tobacco, J H B & co—3 bales rags, 2 horses, Trabue, Davis & co—2 bales rags, A V Dupont & co—44 bbls potatoes, Pitkin, Wiard & co—1 bbl oil, C & Sale—18 bags rags, E Wilder & co—1 box, H A Robinson.

NEW ORLEANS—Per Louisville—3 bbls oranges, Brannin, Summers & co—18 hhds sugar, 80 bbls molasses, Jackson Loving & co—35 bbls rosin, Sherley Woolfolk & co—10 hhds sugar, E Bustard, 5 hhds tobacco, Phelps & co—1 bale wool, Todd & Richardson.

RAILROADS.

[During the 24 hours ending at noon, Feb. 16.]

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—14 bags dr fruit, E W & L P Kennedy—[illegible] bales cotton, 16 bags dr fruit, 50 bbls hides, 2 bags beans, Hall Line—4 hhds tobacco, G W Wicks & co—[illegible] whisky, Thierman & Frantz—27 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—1 hhd tobacco, Phelps & co—[illegible] bags rye, James Kennedy—[illegible] hhds tobacco, Ray & co—[illegible] Ronald & Bro—[illegible] hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—11 hhds tobacco, Pare E & co—[illegible] bags oats, Smith, Sturgeon & co—[illegible] sacks and 1 car corn, [illegible] hhd tobacco, C B Bowen—[illegible] bales cotton, E W & L P Kennedy—[illegible] bales sheetings, [illegible] bags dr fruit, [illegible] bales cotton, McNeill, W [illegible]—4 bags dr fruit, Geo C Hunter & co—3 hhds tobacco, Pitkin, Wiard & Co—[illegible] bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—[illegible] bales cotton, B H Russel—24 bales cotton, 4 bxs glass, W B Robinson.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—2 hhds tobacco, G W Wicks & co—[illegible] pieces bagging, Todd & Richardson—20 bbls whisky, Hackett, Callaghan & co—6 hhds tobacco, Ninth street warehouse—4 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—[illegible] bags rye, Sosser & Milton—1 hhd tobacco, Pickett warehouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Engagement of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, Shakspeare's great play of AS YOU LIKE IT—Rosalind, Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

Saturday ONLY SIDDONS Matinee.

Weisiger Hall.

KELLOGG!

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that the world-renowned American Prima Donna MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on

Tuesday & Wednesday, Feb. 16 & 17.

The following artistes will assist Miss Kellogg: M'lle Alida Topp, Sig. Lotti, Petrilli, Kopta, Stefanoni. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. Seats at D. P. Faulds' music store. fe13

DICKENS CLUB,

(Eighth Season.)

GRAND PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT!

WEISIGER HALL!

FOR LOUISVILLE WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' HOME,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 18 and 19. Admission ONE DOLLAR; children under 12 half price. Doors open at 7 P. M. Curtain will rise at quarter to 8 precisely.

Grand Matinee Saturday. fe14d5

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

OWING to the frequent delays in passing through the canal, and the dangers of navigating the falls, except in high water, the steamer Falls City will hereafter stop at the Portland wharf. No extra drayage will be paid, except in case of agreement between the parties interested.

f9 d10 JOHN A. ROBINSON, Master.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

NICK LONGWORTH..........KATES, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.

LeCLAIRE..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,

For Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

GLENDALE..........HARE, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 17th, at 10 A. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TARASCON..........HOLLCROFT, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 17th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

ALICE DEAN..........J. N. SHUNK, Captain,

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 12 M.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

LeCLAIRE..........AIKEN, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Owensboro and Evansville.

CHARMER..........P. K. BARCLAY, Master,

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 2 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Little Rock, Van Buren, and Fort Smith.

G. A. THOMSON..........PIERSEL, Master,

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 18th, at 5 P. M.

M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

DEXTER..........ED. MONTGOMERY, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

MELNOTTE..........KENNISTON, Master,

Leaves on Wednesday, the 17th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas River.

G. A. THOMPSON..........U. B. PURCELL, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 17th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and Arkansas River, Direct.

G. A. THOMPSON..........U. B. PURCELL, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 17th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 2.

SAM. SANDERS, Master...GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk,

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning leaves Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

nov22 d17 JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line.

JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't.

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,

oct31 dtf No. 30 Fourth street.

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OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—$2 one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON..........SAM. HILDRETH, Master,

GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master,

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES..........D. WHITTEN, Master,

GEN. LYTLE..........R. W. WADE, Master,

landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all above lines.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

sept8 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.